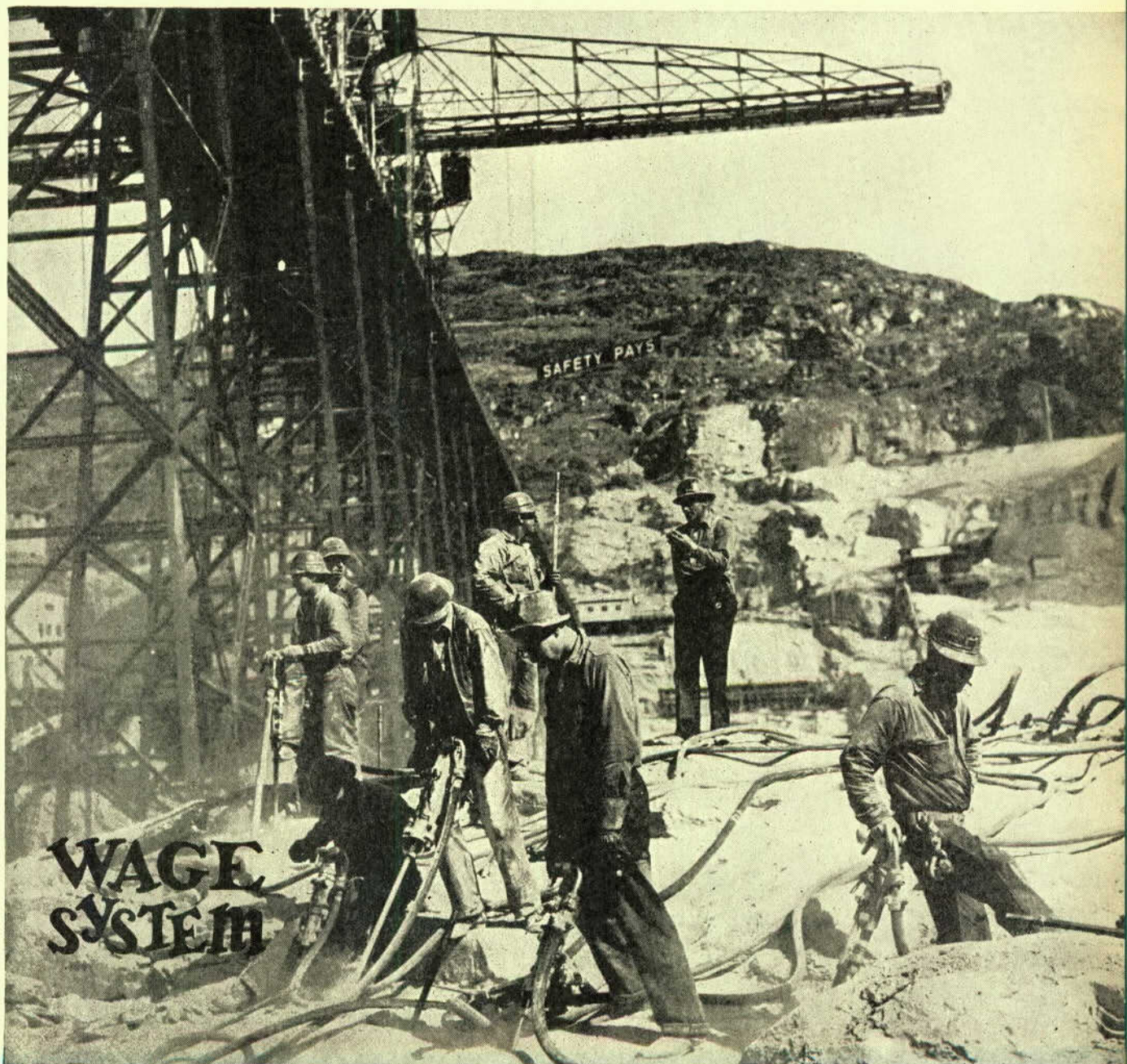
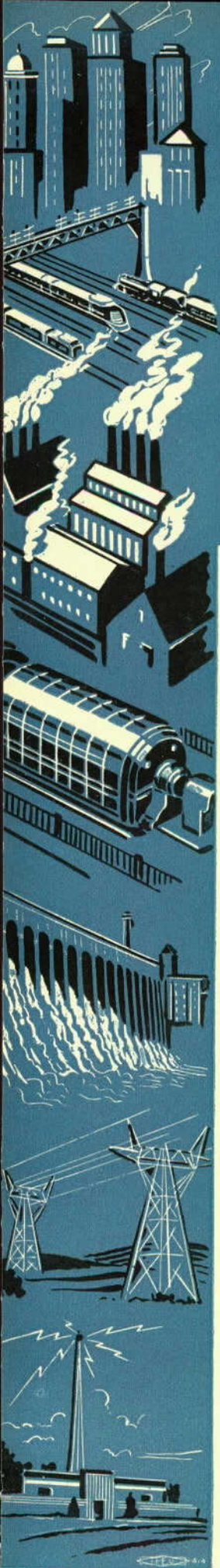


THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



VOL. XXXVII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE, 1938

NO. 6

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

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Magazine Chat...

Just now there is a great deal
of interest in visual education.
The tremendous rise of the
movies, upon which 130 million
pairs of eyes look each week;
the abundance of picture maga-
zines with their candid camera
shots; the arrival of the new
photography; the impending
commercialization of television;
all these are but signs that we
are in a visual era.

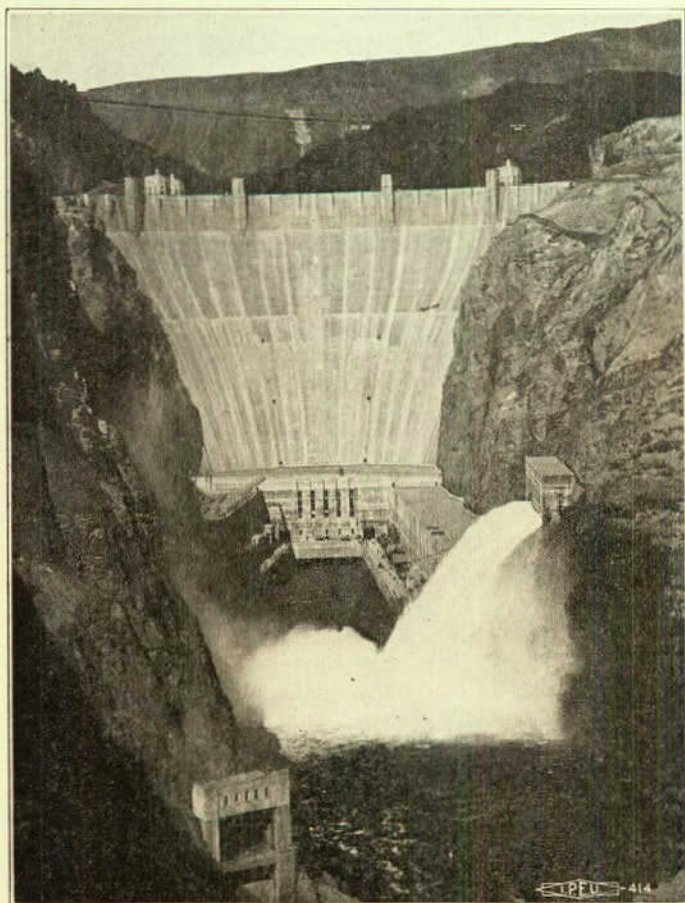
In a way this is nothing new.
Language is but a kind of
picture. The primitive man
scrawled paintings upon the
walls of his cave; children love
picture books. Confucius, the
Chinese philosopher, said thou-
sands of years ago, "One picture
is worth 10,000 words."

We have often said that a
JOURNAL without pictures is like
a house without windows. And
yet we want our readers to un-
derstand thoroughly the limita-
tions of visual education. It is
swift and interesting, but it is
not as lasting as that which
enters the mind through the ear
and intellect. We honestly be-
lieve that in the long run the
written word will bestow more
lasting benefits upon mankind
than pictures.

This JOURNAL intends to get
bigger and better pictures for
its pages, but it intends also to
improve the quality of its read-
ing matter when and as it can.

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Boulder Dam

By HELEN MITCHEL

*Here flows the Colorado, powerless
To bring destruction as it did of old;
Its forces turned in channels that will bless
Beyond the highest dream that dreamers
hold.*

*Let concrete sweep a cleanly arc on high,
And motors sing away this turbulence
For puny man has called the Genii
To serve him now with splendid
diligence.*

*And so the desert places will rejoice
And power swing along the copper
span. . .*

*Let all who listen hear a mighty Voice,
The mind of God speaks through the
mind of Man.*



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NO. 6

Wages Set Tempo of New Economics

A STRIKING new fact about the present economic situation is that no one can, or does, disregard wages in its discussion. Though businessmen have not conceded labor's contention that prosperity depends upon constantly increasing purchasing power—the real income of labor—still they have not omitted from their pronouncements the question of the national wage bill. This is gratifying to labor. There was a time when the national income was interpreted chiefly in terms of pig iron indexes, profits, dividends and stock quotations.

For many years labor has contended that the way to iron out the business cycle and to lessen the impact of depressions is to pay good wages, and better wages, and still better wages. Labor has contended emphatically that the principal reason in the collapse of business in 1929 was the relatively low wages paid labor and the relatively high dividends paid capital. Support for this view came from Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, in his book "The Formation of Capital." Mr. Moulton said:

"The rapid growth of savings as compared with consumption in the decade of the twenties resulted in a supply of investment money quite out of proportion to the volume of securities being floated for purposes of expanding plant and equipment, while at the same time the flow of funds through consumptive channels was inadequate to absorb—at the prices at which goods were offered for sale—the potential output of our existing productive capacity. The excess savings which entered the investment market served to inflate the prices of securities and to produce financial instability. A larger relative flow of funds through consumptive channels would have led not only to a larger utilization of existing productive capacity, but also to a more rapid growth of plant and equipment."

There is little doubt that the orgy of speculation on the stock exchange prior to 1929, which activity brought into existence the control of stock issues and sales by the government, was made possible by the tremendous surpluses kept in the hands of owners and capitalists. The economics of the Coolidge and Hoover eras is not now being defended by any big business spokesman. Public opinion appears to have passed beyond that childish conception, namely, that if the rich get richer, the poor also get richer.

No plan for betterment of conditions dares ignore real income of workers.

DEADLY CIRCLE SEEN

What appears to be in the mind of economists, business men and labor leaders in 1938 with respect to the question of wages, turns upon the question: What is the place of wages in a national economy? Inevitably another auxiliary question arises, what is the relation of wages to prices? Or put it this way, can wages be raised without an accompanying rise in prices which automatically wipes out the raise in wages?

Several new facts about the workings of the economic system have been learned since 1929. Among these are two: first, the wage bill in every industry is dwindling; second, there are two types of prices, prices that are fixed in the open market, and prices which are fixed by agreement among sellers.

There is little doubt that with the constantly increasing use of machinery that labor costs are falling in many industries even in the building industry which is still a heavy user of manpower. The wage bill in construction is falling possibly from 50 per cent to 33 per cent. The following table prepared by a banking firm in New York indicates the place of labor costs in certain important industries:

	Labor cost (per cent)
Sugar refining	3.8
Copper mining	3.9
Dairy products	4.5
Smelting and refining	5.6
Meat packing	6.2
Cigarettes	6.2
Petroleum	6.5
Chemicals (general)	9.9
Automobile manufacturing	10.0
Can manufacturing	12.5
Tires	15.5
Department stores	17.8
Automobile accessories	20.0
Iron and steel products (averaged)	21.0
Agricultural implements	22.7
Railroad equipment—locomotives	25.3
Railroad equipment—cars	25.6
Railroads	50.2

Gardiner C. Means, economist to the National Resources Committee, has made an interesting study of prices. Mr. Means points out that prices are of two kinds:

those fixed in the open market and those administered by sellers. He says:

"The difference between market prices and administered prices is clear. A market price is one which is made in the market as the result of the interaction of buyers and sellers. The prices of wheat and cotton are market prices as are many other agricultural products. This is the type of price around which traditional economic theory has been built.

"An administered price is essentially different. It is a price which is set by administrative action and held constant for a period of time. We have an administered price when a company maintains a posted price at which it will make sales or simply has its own prices at which buyers may purchase or not as they wish. Thus, when the General Motors management sets its wholesale price for a particular model and holds that price for six months or a year the price is an administered price. Many wholesale and most retail prices are administered rather than market prices. For administered prices the price is rigid, at least for a period of time, and sales (and usually production) fluctuate with the demand at the rigid price.

"Administered prices should not be confused with monopoly. The presence of administered prices does not indicate the presence of monopoly nor do market prices indicate the absence of monopoly. In many highly competitive industries, such as the automobile industry, prices are made administratively and held for fairly long periods of time. On the other hand, it is conceivable that, in a monopolized industry the product might be turned out according to some fixed production schedule and sold for what it would bring in the market regardless of price. Thus, in the first case, we would have administered prices in a competitive industry and in the second market prices in a monopolized industry. In general, monopolized industries have administered prices, but so also do a great many vigorously competitive industries in which the number of competitors is small. The bulk of the administered prices shown below are in competitive industries."

It would seem, therefore, that in many industries it would be impossible to increase wages without the increase being reflected back into the cost of product to the consumer. It is also apparent that industries differ vitally and that no general rule about the relationship of wages

to price can be promulgated and maintained. *Every industry must be studied in its relationship to labor income, and every industry must be studied in relationship to the national economy.* The important thing is for one to see that there is such a thing as the need for synchronization and coordination of wage policies and of price policy.

One of the most suggestive remarks upon this question has been made recently by Sumner H. Slichter, economist of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Mr. Slichter contends that collective bargaining is a form of price fixing—a way of fixing the price of labor. He points out some pitfalls:

"Collective bargaining is a form of price fixing—a way of fixing the price of labor. With 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 men in trade unions it represents price fixing on a very large scale, a scale so large that the results will affect profoundly the general business situation. How successfully collective bargaining works will depend upon whether employers and trade unions do a good job of keeping the price of labor properly adjusted to other prices.

"Experience reveals that there are four principal dangers to be guarded against in fixing the price of labor in collective bargaining. One is putting wages in union plants too high in relation to non-union plants; the second is putting up wages too rapidly in periods of business revival; the third is continuing to raise wages after business has turned down; the fourth is making agreements for an extended period without providing a way of adjusting wages to changes in business conditions. Let us consider these one by one."

SOUND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING NEEDED

If this is true—it certainly has great truth in itself—and since every industry differs from every other industry, it is in the interest of good national policy to see



that sound collective bargaining machinery is set up.

The British system, as Dorothy Sells points out, has much that is suggestive. (See article in April number of *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL*.) Collective bargaining in Great Britain moves along these courses. The first is statutory, the second is voluntary, and the third is semi-voluntary. Where an industry is not organized, a wage board can be set up under the law which tends to act as a temporary conference for negotiation as between workers and employers. Where unions are strong, in an industry, collective bargaining, of course, proceeds along the normal lines. Where there is a union in an industry, but that union does not represent a majority of workers, a wage board can be set up under the law and collective bargaining can proceed on normal lines. At present there are now 47 wage boards under the law functioning

in Great Britain. The wage board gives an opportunity for the study of the peculiar problems of any given industry and a chance for the placing of wage questions on a more or less scientific basis.

Since the downturn of business in 1937, thinking on the question of wages, on the question of the relationship of wages to prosperity and on the question of the relationship of wages to price has again come to the fore with a good deal of controversy and contradiction. A body of opinion has sprung up among reactionary employers which has asserted that one reason for the depression of 1937 and the present low state of business is the steady rise in average wage rates due to collective bargaining. It is a fact that a great many new unions have come upon the scene, that all of these have asserted their collective power and asked for marked increases in income. It is also a fact that these increases have not always been adjusted on the careful basis of economic and accurate data. But this does

not necessarily mean that the rise in labor's income has caused the recession.

It is well at this time to look at some of the evidence presented by employers on this question. Employers claim that average earnings in factories back in 1932 were around 49½ cents an hour; in 1934 they shot up to 58 cents. Still climbing, the average earnings went to 60 cents in 1935 and 61¼ cents in 1936. In November, 1937, say the employers, the average wages went to 71¼ cents. These wages are quoted for the manufacturing group of industries.

What everybody seems to be reaching for at this moment is toward a more scientific method of adjusting wages in any given industry. Both labor and employers need to know much more about their industries than they have known, and they must know a great deal more about the relationship of their industry

(Continued on page 332)

Railroads Paying For Past Policies

THE only saving force in the railroad industry for many years has been the railroad unions. They have fought manfully for decades to place industry on a sound and sane basis and to make the carriers serve the country at a point of high efficiency. Capitalists and bankers who have controlled the roads have followed an extremist and speculative policy. As fast as labor invented policies that would bring stability to the carriers, capital has continued in paths of dalliance, wasting the substance of the roads. The present owners have inherited not only gutted properties but a tradition taken from the notebooks of highhanded Wall Street gamblers.

The railroad question today must always be seen against this background. The ills of the railroads can only be traced, in the last analysis, to the unsound financing policies of the early founders, perpetuated down to the present in one form or another. The railroad unions have a remarkable record of sound statesmanship in respect to their industry. It is to them that must be traced laws regulating safety on the railroads, shorter hours, better wages, wholesome industrial relations on an arbitration and mediation basis. All of these conservative measures have come at the instance of the railroad unions. While unions have been struggling to build a foundation for success under the faltering properties, the owners have continued to embark upon unsound financing policies, have refused to wring the water out of the stock structures, and have erected a heavy holding company structure over the weakened foundations.

OFFER SEVERE PROBLEM

The railroad question is very much to the fore at the present hour. Labor wants higher wages, and the companies are in continued difficulty poised on the brink of perpetual bankruptcy. What is the way out has not yet been made clear. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said in Chicago recently before a meeting of railroad executives that the only way out was public ownership. The President of the United States seems averse to take this step at this time, though it must be contended that with the policy of subsidy which has gone forward over the last 20 years, the United States is enjoying, so to speak, the costs of public ownership without any of its advantages. The railroads are still in private hands—in the hands of those people who are continuing unsound financial practices.

Investigation made by special committees of the Senate and House and the Securities and Exchange Commission prove conclusively that prior to 1929 unsound financiers in the control of the railroads took more than \$20,000,000,000 from American investors by one device or another.

Take the holding company scheme alone. When the Transportation Act of

Mistakes of past masters are visited upon workers unto third generation. Labor has played tremendous role in conservation.

1920 was passed, the federal government sought to curb wild-catting and speculation in the railroad field. The principal feature of the 1920 Act was a provision prohibiting one railroad from acquiring control of another without the sanction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. As is often the case, shrewd corporation lawyers soon found a way to get around the 1920 Transportation Act. Their device was exceedingly simple. Bankers form a corporation. That corporation buys control of Railroad No. 1. Then it buys control of Railroads Nos. 2, 3 and 4. Legally at least Railroad No. 1 does not own or control Railroads Nos. 2, 3 and 4. Yet it is a fact that the same men who control Railroad No. 1 control the other three carriers. This is the beautiful scheme by which stock manipulations are permitted, and the unsound financing methods are allowed to continue.

What about these unsound financial methods? The bankers who operate through the holding company device do not buy control of Nos. 2, 3 and 4 carriers with their own money. They issue securities on the holding company which they sell to the public. Thus they acquire additional funds to buy more railroads upon which they issue more securities with which to buy more railroads; in virtually every case the total amount of stock and debenture issued by the holding company exceeds in value the interest they have acquired in the railroads themselves.

Railroads now need new equipment and they need to make up deficits on cur-

rent expenses. They do not like labor's demand for higher wages, although the railroad industry is not a high wage industry. The average railroad employee receives about \$1,400 a year.

FREIGHT RATES HIGH

What the United States Government is going to do about the present difficulty on the railroads no one knows. A railroad affects every citizen. Railroads operate 250,000 miles in rail lines. These railroads took more from the citizens in gross operating revenue than the federal government takes from citizens in taxes. It is estimated that the rail transportation takes in freight rates probably 10 cents out of every dollar that a consumer spends.

It is reported in Washington that plans have matured to set up a federal railroad equipment corporation empowered to issue its own debentures and invite bids for the construction of freight cars and locomotives. When this government corporation produces this equipment, it intends to hire the equipment to the railroads when and as needed.

Twenty years ago the railroad unions endorsed a plan of railroad ownership and management known as the Plumb Plan. That plan was simple. Mr. Plumb himself described it thus:

"I would suggest for your consideration an operating corporation where operating ability constituted its sole capital. We would recognize as operating ability, the skill, industry, and application of every employee, from president down to office boy. This is the organization which Mr. Thom defined as meaning the Human Capacity to efficiently perform service. Such a corporation requires no capital. It should be organized under a federal law. It should be authorized to take, and hold and operate these properties

(Continued on page 330)



STREAMLINERS HAVE WOODED PASSENGERS BACK TO RAILWAY TRAINS, BUT THE DEFICITS STILL GO ON

Courtesy B. & O. Railroad

Battling 31 Years to Get Labor Department

ON March 4, 1938, the United States Department of Labor was 25 years old. A big birthday party was held for it in the nation's capital in celebration. Leaders and friends of labor assembled from all over the country in honor of the occasion.

Over 1,200 guests attended the anniversary banquet. A letter of felicitation from President Roosevelt, addresses by Secretary of Labor Perkins, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, and others were the order of the evening. A special performance of "Pins and Needles," the current New York stage hit produced by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, climaxed the affair.

Labor has real cause to celebrate so jubilantly the passing of the quarter century mark by the Labor Department. It had struggled for many decades before it was conceded a department of its own in the federal government.

Labor leaders had advocated the establishment of such a department as early as the Civil War. In 1866 a loose combination of labor organizations, known as the National Labor Union, was formed. During the brief six-year span of its existence it mapped out a program of social reform, including among other things the adoption of the eight-hour workday, the exclusion of Chinese coolie labor, the establishment of a national bureau of labor statistics and of a federal department of labor to protect the interests of wage earners.

The demise of the National Labor Union, following its unsuccessful efforts to enter active partisan politics during the presidential campaign of 1872, did not end the thoughts of labor in these directions. Even without a national organization through which workers could express themselves, the ideals enunciated by the National Labor Union persisted.

The meteoric rise and fall of the semi-secretive and socialistically inclined Noble Order of the Knight of Labor (1869-1897) also served to keep alive the desire for a federal agency to represent the workingman.

The Knights of Labor was not a true labor organization, although working people made up the bulk of its membership. Its ranks were open to employers and workers alike. Rather, it was a social and fraternal organization with radical theories for obtaining welfare and reform. During its heyday the Knights of Labor ardently urged the creation of a central bureau for the collection of labor statistics by the government.

FORERUNNERS OF A. F. OF L.

For a long time leaders of national and international trade unions had felt the need of some form of affiliation. In August, 1881, a group of about 50 men assembled in Terre Haute, Ind., to discuss possibilities. Together they worked out plans and issued a call for a congress of union delegates to meet in Pittsburgh on the following November 15.

Twenty-fifth anniversary of U. S. department records A. F. of L.'s valiant fight to establish cabinet ranking agency. Thrilling story.

There they banded together into the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States of America and Canada. Five years later the body was reorganized. Its long and cumbersome name was changed to American Federation of Labor.

At Pittsburgh enthusiasm ran high. Among the participants was a stocky little cigarmaker of 31—a youngster by comparison with most of the other delegates. This young chap, an English immigrant of Dutch parentage, was Sam Gompers, destined to become the first president of the reorganized A. F. of L. Looking back as an old man, he described that early scene in his autobiography "Seventy Years of Life and Labor":

"While the Committee on Credentials was preparing its report, the chairman called on several to make addresses. Various persons were asked to address the Congress. Repeated calls were made for me, and in response I told the national audience about our New York work. That

was my first address to the national labor movement of America, little realizing the long years I was to be actively associated with that movement. The discussions occurring during the course of the congress interested me keenly, and I found myself eager to take part in the debates in order to find out whether my views would meet general agreement. I opposed a socialistic land resolution, stating that it was based on a wrong principle and hence could not bring permanent betterment. I strongly advocated a declaration endorsing a federal bureau of labor statistics, as such a governmental agency was necessary to supply data for the formulation of industrial policies and legislation." (Italics ours.)

Gompers was elected a vice president to the newly organized federation and appointed to head the "committee on plan of organization." A 14-plank platform of much needed federal legislation to protect wage earners was drawn up. Plank No. 11 of the list read, "National Bureau of Labor Statistics."

GOMPERS KNEW NEED

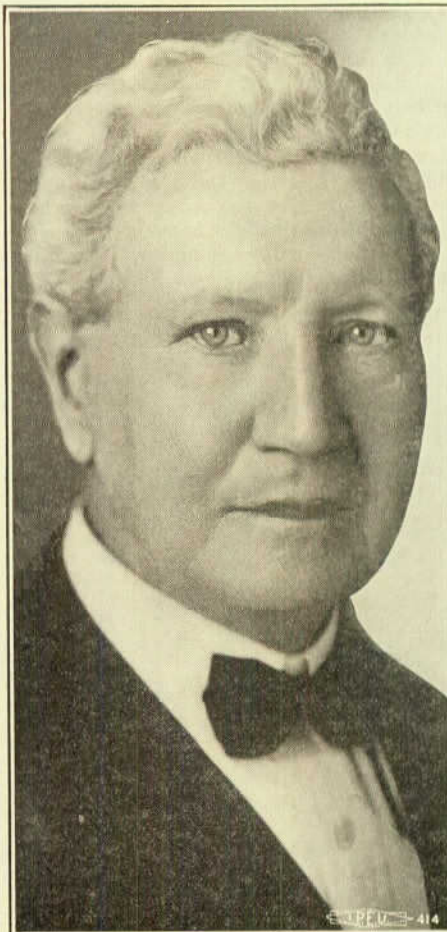
Gompers' experience in his own organization, the Cigarmakers' International Union—which was then struggling against competition from sweatshop and insanitary tenement-house production—had early taught him the necessity of labor statistics and factual information on existing conditions, if labor were to win its battles.

Back in 1878, three years before the organization of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, a congressional investigation, under the leadership of Representative Abram S. Hewitt, had sought to learn the causes of the business depression of that period. The investigating committee held public hearings in large industrial centers. This was probably the first federal inquiry into industrial conditions of its kind.

"We trade unionists," writes Gompers, "felt that the congressional committee represented an opportunity and a practical agency to present our cause. The first given a hearing was Thomas Rock, who represented the Stone Masons. Hugh McGregor (later to become the first clerk employed by the A. F. of L.) was the next witness. He contended that the government ought to secure and make available statistics that would indicate conditions among workingmen. He wanted the work of the census bureau broadened to include industrial data, and a federal bureau of labor statistics established. . . ."

"On the following day R. H. Bartholomew, a piano maker, urged that the government assume some responsibility for sanitary conditions of work in shops and factories and dwelling houses, for wages of operatives and the education of children."

Gompers and his friend, Adolph Strasser, of the Cigarmakers, also appeared at the hearings, armed with detailed statistics concerning their own in-



WILLIAM B. WILSON
First Secretary of Labor.

dustry. Strasser, who "had a natural genius for statistics," presented the data. "When he had finished," relates Gompers, "Mr. Hewitt said, 'Mr. Strasser, you have made a good case.' We went away jubilant over our success, but we waited and worked many a long day before remedies came."

So "pro-labor" was the report of the investigators considered to be that its recommendations were never allowed to reach publication.

PLEA OF IGNORANCE HIT

The third annual convention of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions met in New York in August, 1883. Gompers acted as chairman. In his welcoming address he outlined labor's position briefly:

"Children of employees," he declared upon that occasion, "should be kept away from factories, workhouses and mines. Our children should be superior to the present generation. A bureau of labor statistics should also be organized, in order that legislators who now plead ignorance and fail to represent workingmen may have a headquarters for obtaining information and be unable longer to plead ignorance."

Just at that time another congressional inquiry into unhealthy industrial conditions was under way. Upon learning that the federation's convention was in session, the investigators journeyed up to New York, Gompers arranged interviews with them for practically every delegate to the assembly. Senator Henry W. Blair, head of the investigating committee, and his associates were completely won over to the cause of the laboring man.

For the next few years Gompers traveled up and down the country, organizing wage earners, urging the establishment of state bureaus for the dissemination of labor information, educating all with whom he came in contact in the principles underlying the organized labor movement and preaching the gospel of governmental responsibility for the well-being of workers. There were 32 state labor bureaus by 1896.

Gompers was a scrapper—with the tenacity to pursue a dream against overwhelming odds, even if it took a lifetime. His guiding principle, as he later said, was the ringing challenge of Macbeth,

"Lay on, MacDuff,
And damned be he who first cries, 'Hold,
enough!'"

ESTABLISHMENT OF FACT BUREAU

Largely as an outgrowth of the sweeping Blair investigation in 1883, the following year—nearly two decades after the first efforts of organized labor along



YOUNG GOMPERS

When he was waging a fight for establishment of U. S. Department of Labor.

this line—saw congressional legislation creating within the U. S. Department of the Interior a Federal Bureau of Labor. That body is now known as the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The first Commissioner of Labor was Carroll D. Wright, formerly of the Massachusetts State Labor Bureau (the first state bureau of its kind). He served as federal commissioner until 1905, when he was succeeded by his friend and associate in the Massachusetts bureau, Dr. Charles P. Neill. Dr. Neill served until 1913. From then until 1920 the position was filled by Dr. Royal Meeker, of Princeton University.

The Bureau of Labor was authorized to "collect information on the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, intellectual and moral prosperity." Although weak and ineffective at first, it was at least a beginning.

In 1888 the bureau was taken out of the Interior Department and made an independent office. Its activities were expanded and it was re-named "Department of Labor." However, it was a full-fledged governmental department in no sense of the word. Its chief was still called "commissioner," and he was not a member of the President's cabinet.

Still labor was not satisfied. It wanted cabinet representation and a full department of its own. As early as 1864 a bill for the creation of a "Department of Industry" had been introduced in Con-

gress. According to the first annual report of the U. S. Secretary of Labor in 1913, this measure was followed by over 100 similar proposals during the next 40 years.

As a compromise to the demands of labor and industry, a new Department of Commerce and Labor was established in 1903, under President Theodore Roosevelt. The old Department of Labor was re-christened "Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics" and transferred to the new arm of the government.

Recognition that immigration is essentially a labor problem was also won at this time. Heretofore immigration had been handled under the U. S. Treasury Department. Three years after its transfer to the new Department of Commerce and Labor, the Bureau of Immigration was expanded into the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Up until then, state and federal courts had taken care of all naturalization in the United States.

BIASED REPORTS TROUBLESOME

The joint Department of Commerce and Labor did not work out well, at least as far as labor was concerned. Its investigations and reports were strongly biased in favor of employers.

In fact, the department's idea of how to conduct an inquiry into industrial conditions at that time seemed to be to send an agent or two into the given territory, where they would be received and royally entertained by the leading industrial interests there and safely protected against coming into contact with any of the working population.

So, in 1906 the A. F. of L. went down to Capitol Hill in Washington and presented to Congress its famous "Bill of Grievances," in which it enumerated all the injustices from which it was suffering and proposed remedial legislation. Congress was unimpressed.

Rebuffed, Gompers and the Federation embarked upon a campaign to "reward friends and punish enemies" at the polls in the coming elections. Although vigorously insisting upon the maintenance of his principle of non-partisan political activity by labor, Gompers was up to his ears in politics most of his life.

By "non-partisan" he meant that officially labor should neither unqualifiedly support any political party, nor attempt to enter its own candidates at the polls. Rather, it should vote upon the labor records of individual candidates, regardless of party affiliation.

TOOK LABOR'S CAUSE TO CANDIDATES

His non-partisan scruples did not prevent him from presenting labor's legis-

lative platform at the national political party conventions in 1908. At Chicago the Republican national conclave turned him down flat. Their nominee, "Injunction Judge" Taft, had the advantage of backing from the incumbent President, Theodore Roosevelt.

Disappointed, Gompers turned to the Democratic national convention. There his program was largely incorporated into the party platform. Exemption of labor organizations from the anti-trust laws and enforcement of the eight-hour workday became leading issues of the campaign. William Jennings Bryan was the Democratic candidate that year.

Labor's efforts were ineffective in that election. However, the Federation persisted in its endeavors. During the period from 1908 to 1912 it was unable, for the most part, to secure constructive labor legislation in Congress, but it was able to defeat actively hostile measures.

The election of 1910 brought a Democratic majority to the House of Representatives, but a Republican Senate and Executive furnished an effective deadlock.

In 1912 the Republican party split wide open. The stand-patters renominated Taft, while the "Progressives" broke off and nominated Theodore Roosevelt. The choice of the Democrats was Woodrow Wilson, a little known academician.

Labor considered the outlook gloomy. Gompers gave out information on the labor records of congressional and presidential candidates, but did not actively campaign for anyone.

FINGER OF WARNING RAISED

The election of Wilson could not be attributed to labor's vote, but it had a remarkably softening effect upon the attitude of Congress toward labor problems. The handwriting was seen in advance upon the wall.

In fact, things had already begun to happen, for in recognition of the government's responsibility for child welfare,

the Children's Bureau was established within the Department of Commerce and Labor as early as April, 1912. Several other labor measures were acted upon favorably after the elections.

The act which finally divided the Department of Commerce and Labor into two separate federal branches was first introduced into Congress by Representative Sulzer, of New York. Shortly afterward Sulzer became governor of that state.

Gompers disapproved of the Sulzer bill. He pointed out several of its weaknesses and then helped Sulzer to re-draft the measure. It was passed by the House of Representatives toward the end of the short session in 1913, with the assistance of Representative William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania. Wilson, chairman of the House Committee on Labor, was a staunch unionist. He had formerly been secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers' Union.

In the Senate the measure was championed by Senator Borah, of Idaho. A few amendments were added to the bill. It was a lame duck session, and the deadline was at hand. On Tuesday, March 4, 1913, President Taft would have to turn over the reins to Woodrow Wilson and the current House of Representatives would disband.

The Senate began holding night sessions to speed up last-minute legislation. The session on Saturday, March 1, extended far into the night. The clock had to be turned back several times to indicate, for the sake of the record, that legislation was acted upon on Saturday rather than on Sunday.

Senator Borah pressed for action upon the bill, but a well-organized opposition used every device to delay action, knowing that the bill would pass if it came up for a vote. Their method was to keep asking if a quorum was present, then refuse to answer to their names during the tedious roll call, or else get up and

conspicuously walk out of the Senate chamber before the required number was reached.

Finally, a quorum was discovered to be present and the Department of Labor bill slipped through quickly at 2 a. m. on Sunday, March 2, 1913.

PRESIDENT TAFT SIGNS

The signature of President Taft, a bitter foe of the measure, was still needed to make it a law. There was grave fear that Taft would either veto it outright or let it die by taking no action whatever.

Despite a heavy cold, Gompers spent Sunday conferring with various Congressmen on that and other pending legislation. On Monday he saw Taft himself and urged him to sign the bill. Taft countered with a proposal that he would sign it, if Gompers would withdraw his amendment to another bill banning the expenditure of federal funds for the prosecution of labor organizations under the anti-trust laws.

This Gompers refused to do. "Well, I suppose the situation is such that I shall have to sign the Department of Labor bill, anyway," replied Taft. He was but too well aware that only temporarily could he delay the bill. The Democratic majorities in the incoming House of Representatives and Senate would immediately re-pass the measure.

Several of its leading opponents had been working on Taft for the last two days to sign the act, knowing that if he did not do so, they would receive the blame for its failure.

And so it was probably with mingled feelings that on the morning of March 4, 1913, only a few hours before he took his last official ride down Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House to the steps of the nation's Capitol, with President-elect Woodrow Wilson by his side—Taft signed the bill, creating a new cabi-

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IN THIS HANDSOME BUILDING, THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR IS HOUSED

Labor France In Throes Of Change

FRANCE has been moving to the right for more than a year. The date of the retreat from the left may be placed about the time of the wholesale use of the sit-down strike. France is a middle class country. It did not resent the betterment of the conditions of the workers but it resented bitterly what the middle class called dictation from Moscow.

Leon Jouhaux, veteran leader of the French Federation of Labor, formerly captained a movement of only 900,000 workers, but now struggles manfully to absorb hundreds of thousands of new union members; he has moved over to the left even as public sentiment has withdrawn itself considerably from the labor point of view. Jouhaux is a man of undoubted ability, a brilliant speaker—of tremendous energy and loyalty. He has gallantly tried to hold together in the popular front the many diverse elements that make up the French labor movement—the old syndicalists, the moderate trade unionist, the socialist, and the communist. His task has been one for a leader of superhuman powers. Both the right and left wings of the labor movement have attacked Jouhaux. With France beating a hasty retreat toward the right, there has been difficulty for the more moderate elements in the labor movement to set up a code on industrial relations. The communists have constantly embarrassed such a procedure and have beat the drum for extreme measures. It is a fact, however, that the moderate trade unionists have had a program for a new code. This code involves six bills now pending before the French Parliament.

SIX MEASURES PROPOSED

It may be described as follows:

1. Placement of workers through public labor exchanges.
2. Protection of union membership and the prevention of dismissal because of union membership.
3. Collective bargaining.
4. Enforcement of responsibility by trade union leadership. The irresponsible leader will not be tolerated under the law.
5. Setting up of wage standards and arbitration machinery with a court of

Seek program to stabilize, but communists want revolution. So do fascists. Jouhaux on spot.

appeals from the awards of the arbitration board.

6. Procedure to prevent and minimize sit-down strikes.

This last bill is the one that is likely to attract the most attention in America inasmuch as the wholesale use of sit-down strikes originated in France in 1936. Opponents of the sit-down strike take the position that it is an unfair weapon in-

upon the law, penalties will be imposed and the federal authorities are required to take whatever action is necessary to enforce respect for the law.

Another feature of this new proposal is when the employer refuses to accept arbitration of the dispute and continues the controversy, the workers on strike are immediately registered as unemployed and are entitled to benefits. Awards of any arbitration board are to be retroactive.

EMPLOYERS FIGHT CHANGE

Employers in France are powerfully organized. They also are unlightened. They have resisted any change toward the betterment of labor conditions. They are now opposing the new labor code as presented to Parliament by moderate trade unionists. A good deal of opposition to the proposed code is expected in the Senate.

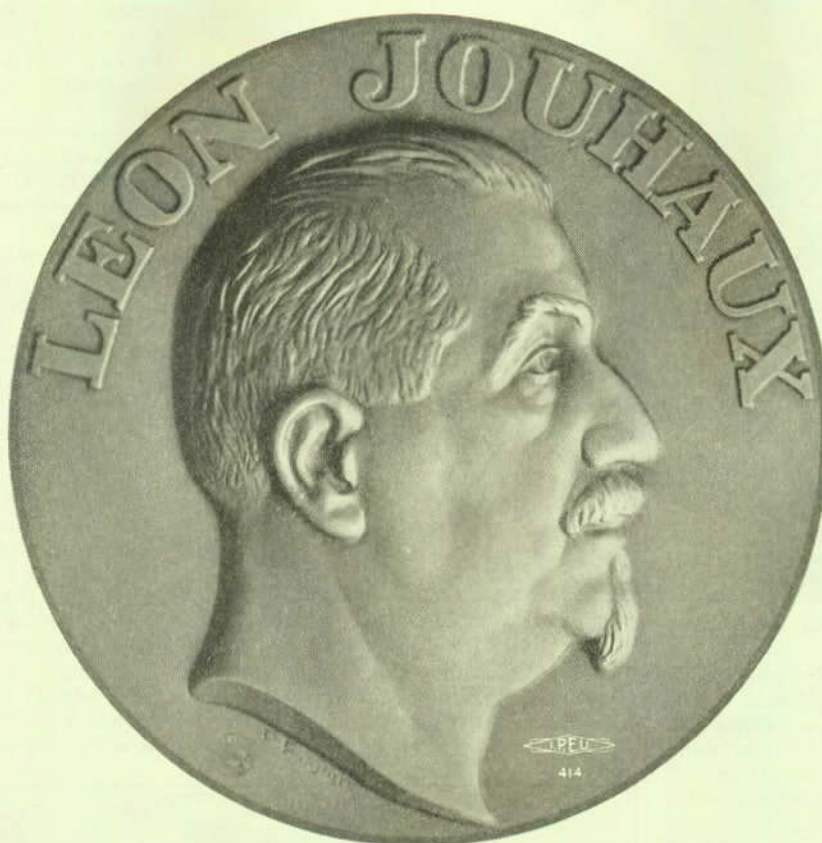
In summing up the situation in France today from the labor point of view there is little doubt that communist tactics have greatly complicated the situation. If more moderate tactics had been employed, the Blum government might have maintained itself in power, and a reform of industrial relations no doubt would have taken place in a more orderly fashion. The communists have been extremists and have utilized their force in the popular front repeatedly to embarrass Blum. They have sought to capitalize the Spanish situation to the advancement of the class struggle in the French domain.

Recently Leon Jouhaux reported:

"As regards the first question, the bills have the authority of the government behind them and will very likely get through the Chamber. There may be trouble in the Senate, when considerable changes are often made in important legislation, but under our constitution bills come back from the Senate to the Chamber, which can then oblige the Senate to reconsider them. Labor in France hopes that the bills will be passed in much their present form.

"As regards placement of workers, I would remind you that 80 per cent of engagements in large scale industry are already operated through the public labor

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LEON JOUHAUX, FRENCH LABOR LEADER

For a generation Jouhaux has led the labor unions of France. In the prime of life, he has won enough distinctions to be committed to bronze by a sculptor.

asmuch as it enables a minority of the workers to paralyze industry. The proposed bill now before the French Chamber would enable federal authorities in the event of any strike of any nature to require a secret vote of the workers in the factory. If the vote is in favor of strike, then the federal government will "neutralize" this particular plant. Neutralization means that the plant is closed and that the employer may not take on other workers or engage in production until the dispute has been settled. Since the gates of the factory are sealed by government edict, there will be no need for the workers to occupy the premises and the right of strike is thus completely upheld, without a sit-down. If an employer infringes

A Democratic Country To The North

FINLAND, whose capital city is Helsingfors, the capital city farthest north, is a country unfamiliar to most Americans. Americans are probably aware of an American Finnish runner by the name of Nurmi who made a scintillating record on the track; or they probably have heard of the greatest living composer of music, Sibelius; or recently they may have seen upon the screen a news reel that fastened attention upon the fact that Finland is the only nation that has paid its debt to the United States, incurred during the great war. If Americans have followed the course of co-operatives in the United

Finland, on the edge of the Arctic Circle, remote to Americans, is near to the United States in economic goals.

an effort to accomplish an ulterior end, namely, independence. The fact that it was willing to accept German military help to accomplish its independence at a time when the United States was fighting Germany has no doubt affected the attitude of many Americans toward Finland.

now in 1938 suggests the eternal rightness of Finland's population in cutting the chains by which it was held to the Soviet regime.

Finland's present position in regard to the Soviets is about that of Sweden. It refuses to be swung into the orbit of Bolshevism. It maintains a standing army that it may forever maintain its independence as a co-operative republic.

UNIONS GROW

The Federated Organization of Finnish Unions had its biggest membership, about 160,000, in 1917. At that time many of the labor people sought to take Finland into the Soviet republic. That was the basis for war because Finland was largely agricultural and the farmers wanted to be free. In 1928 the membership of a resurrected trades organization had again risen to over 90,000 members, but two years later this body too was dissolved because of its leanings to Bolshevism. The Central Federation of Trade Unions now have a membership of about 30,000.

Public opinion has reached the point in Finland where it is not lenient toward labor conflicts engineered by communists.

American labor unionists, therefore, will regard the Finnish labor movement as somewhat backward, but it must be viewed in the light of its recent history and must be said at last to be on a sound basis of trade unionism. It must be said, too, in all fairness that the struggle of the Finns against Bolshevism was singularly prophetic inasmuch as world public opinion appears now to sustain that position against Russia. It is to be recalled that the International Federation of Trade Unions has turned down the Russian unions for membership.

Helsingfors, the capital city, is a beautiful city of 300,000 inhabitants. It speaks a thrifty, self-respecting people. It is modern and attractive.



THE POPULOUS HARBOR AT HELSINGFORS, THE CAPITAL OF THE NATION

States, they are aware that the Finnish people, centered in the northwest of the United States, have been most successful in establishing strong and flourishing producer and consumer co-operatives.

These are meager facts compared with the significance of the small country which lies on the edge of the Arctic Circle between Russia and Sweden, a country with not quite 4,000,000 inhabitants, and with its area almost two-thirds covered by dazzling lakes. The fact that Finland has paid its debt to this country, when traced to its origin, indicates that here is a people rugged, freedom loving, independent and thrifty, making use of meager resources to build a good life that is beginning to attract attention the world over.

Finland belongs to the Scandinavian group with Denmark, Norway and Sweden. For many hundreds of years it was a part of the Swedish kingdom. It then became a province of Russia and the story of its struggle for freedom against Russia is an epic story carrying with it significance for labor unionists in the United States. This nation loves freedom and independence so much that it was not above dealing with Germany on a friendly basis during the great war in

The fact, too, that the struggle was a bitter one involving civil war at home has left its mark upon the labor movement in Finland, and yet a weighing of the issues



A LAND OF LAKES AND FORESTS

The Finnish nation is one where extremes of great wealth against a background of abject poverty does not exist. The average per capita income is about \$600 per year. The cost of living is low. The Finland Yearbook for 1936 reports only 12 persons with an income of \$30,000 a year, while 660,000 people pay state income tax. It is a nation of small, well-kept farms. The chief source of income, especially in the north of Finland, is forest work in one form or another.

That Finland has achieved a good standard of living is indicated by the fact that the per capita consumption of sugar and coffee is larger than the per capita consumption of the same articles in France, Germany or Italy. Finland also uses more tobacco than the Scandinavian, German or French nations. There are no great extremes between the rich and poor. There are no class distinctions. Education is free. The children of workers and farmers attend high schools and universities on a large scale.

CO-OPERATIVES ARE STRONG

The Finnish nation has done probably more to regulate labor by law than Americans would approve of. However, there is no co-ordinated system of social insurance. This fact probably also can be traced back to the conflict of independence. The pattern then of economic life in Finland resembles that of other democratic countries. It resembles that of Sweden, England and the United States. It rests primarily upon three bases: Co-operatives, unions and public ownership. To take the last first, the state operates the railroad system, postal and telegraph service, canals and powerhouses. It has gone into the business of operating the publicly-owned margarine factory and certain other industrial undertakings. The munition business is owned and operated by the government including ammunition and aircraft works. There is a central banking system with joint stock banks on somewhat the same basis as the American joint land banks. There is an elaborate system of savings



A CO-OPERATIVE HOSIERY MILL

banks and a great number of co-operative credit institutions.

Finland's modernity is best evidenced by its tremendous co-operative movement. There are 5,460 local co-operative societies in this little nation with a membership of 800,000 members, doing a yearly business of more than 100 million dollars a year. The largest society, the Co-operative Wholesale Society, operates a sewing factory, a hosiery factory, chicory factory, a coffee roasting establishment, fruit packing establishment, a technological chemical factory, a machine shop, a match factory, a margarine factory, candy factory, wood-working factory, paper bags and envelope factory, brush factory, a berry preserving factory, flour mill, biscuit and macaroni factory and a brick yard.

The dairy business is an important industry in Finland. It numbers about 325 distributing societies and 170 co-operative dairies. It has a large business turnover.

In addition to distributing dairy products, it operates an agricultural machinery works, a plant rearing establishment, nurseries, flour mill and an establishment for processing concentrated cattle food. The co-operative societies also carry their own fire insurance and carry insurance for many of their employees, including life insurance. The co-operative dairies have practically ousted all other forms of dairy business within the country.

In addition, there are cattle selling societies. The meat business is dominated by the co-operative idea as is the egg business, and their many rural banks are based upon the co-operative plan. In fact, the Finnish nation, like Sweden, Norway and Denmark, may be said to have brought economics to a new pitch of co-operation, which may be regarded as basic as our democracy.

In form Finland is a co-operative republic and its chief executive officer is the President. There is a Prime Minister responsible to the Diet which is a one chamber body. The Diet is composed of 200 members and is elected by universal suffrage, and women have not only political independence in Finland but also economic independence. They have practically expelled men workers in certain industries including public transportation. The party distribution in the Diet in 1936 was as follows:

Social-Democratic party	83
Agrarian party	53
Swedish party	21
Unionist party	20
Patriotic National Movement's party	14
Progressive party	7
People's party	1
Small Farmers' party	1

GOOD SCHOOLS

Education is so universal that illiteracy practically does not exist.

There then is a nation that though small has appeared to reach a stable basis and has achieved much in the creation of

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A CO-OPERATIVE POWER DEVELOPMENT

Our Members Liked Technical Articles

Editor's Note: The following article is reprinted from April, 1899, ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL. It is presented again simply for the historical interest. It reveals the fact that our membership has always been keenly interested in the art and science of electricity. It also shows how closely they followed the early stages of radio.

IT is very natural that practical electrical workers, whose interests are so closely connected with matters pertaining to the art, should be on the alert to ascertain the extent to which new theories can be reduced to practice. Particularly is this true in the signaling branch of the art, in which such a large proportion of workers are engaged.

We have all of us, I fancy, had our curiosity raised regarding the system of wireless telegraphy, of which so much has been written during the past two years. This interest is not unwarranted, in view, not only of what some of its most enthusiastic disciples have claimed, but also in view of that which has actually been accomplished. Some of these dreams—notably the scheme by which, through the use of wireless telegraphy, hostile fleets still below the horizon were to be destroyed—have been rudely dissipated. Others will share the same fate, until the capabilities and limitations of the system have been fairly and satisfactorily formulated.

It is not the intention, in this article, to enter into a technical description of the method by which signaling between points by means of electricity without connecting wires is accomplished. Every practical electrician is now familiar with the transmitter and receiver, with its more or less reliable coherer. At the same time, in view of the wildly extravagant claims made in the lay press, and the dreams indulged in by some of the more enthusiastic experimenters, it may be well to refer to some of the actual results, as detailed by Marconi, the inventor of the method upon which all recent experiments have been based.

The most notable achievement yet claimed by Signor Marconi is the transmission of signals across the English Channel for the transmitter and receiver, being separated by a distance of 34 miles. The report of the actual results achieved is not yet at hand, but it is no more than fair that the accomplished Italian electrician should be credited with all the success which

Back in 1899 John Dennis made an excellent contribution to the Journal on "Wireless Telegraphy."

is implied in the transmission of signals from England to the Continent without utilizing a submarine cable. That the results were not such as to warrant immediately placing the trans-Channel cables out of commission is apparent from the importance placed upon quasi-success over a distance which is not great, as cables and telegraph lines go.

AN HISTORIC INCIDENT

Signor Marconi has recently given a general resume of his experience with his wireless signaling system, which in itself suggests caution in deciding that the old method of communication is doomed at once to become obsolete. Marconi's description of communicating from Osborne House, on the Isle of Wight, with the Prince of Wales on the royal yacht in Corwes Bay, forms very pleasant reading. The staff supporting the vertical conductor at Osborne House was 109 feet high and the conductor on the yacht being moored one and three-quarters miles from Osborne House. A hill

intervened between the stations. About 150 messages were successfully transmitted over this mile and three-quarters of distance. One message was sent by the Queen to the Prince of Wales on the yacht when the vessel was nearly eight miles distant. This distance of eight miles seems to have been the maximum during this series of interesting experiments at the Isle of Wight.

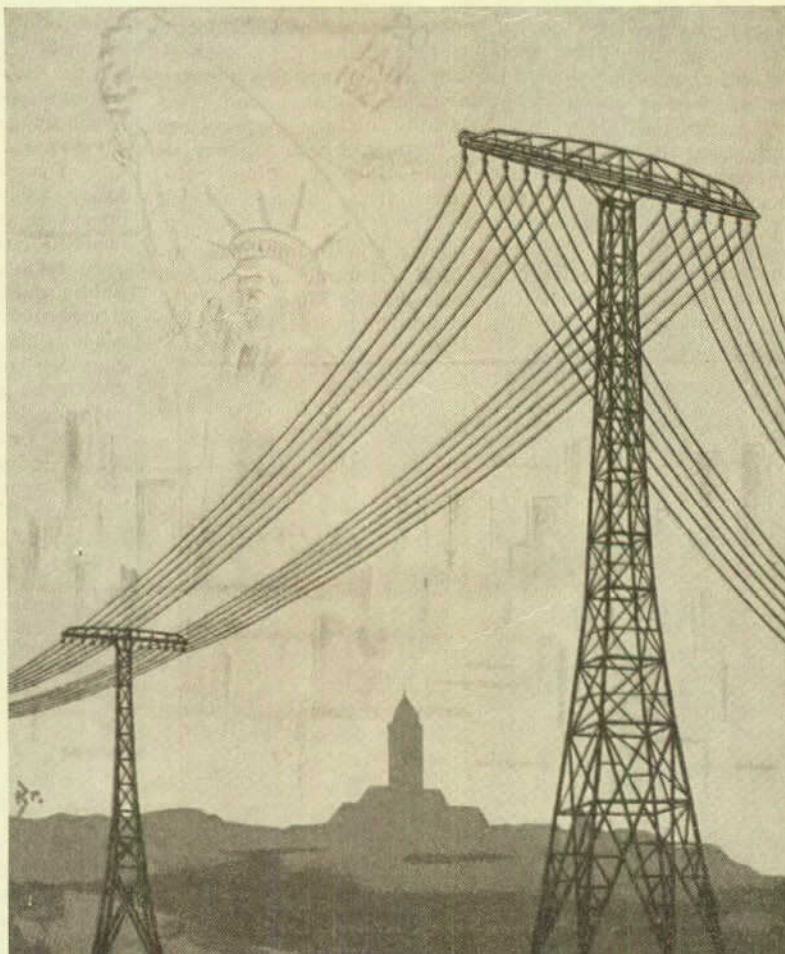
Another interesting experiment detailed by Signor Marconi in his paper in the current number of "Electricity" was made in December last, between the South Foreland Lighthouse and several lightships, the farthest of which was 12 miles distant. Signor Marconi reports that the signals were transmitted between the lighthouse and the several vessels without difficulty, even during the prevalence of violent storms. As at Osborne House, 10-inch spark induction coils, energized by a battery of dry cells, giving about eight amperes and 14 volts, were used. The inventor makes the special claim for merit in the Foreland Lighthouse experiments that the signaling system stood up under storms which rendered ordinary land wires useless. It is understood that, in the transmissions from South Foreland to a point 34 miles distant on the French coast, the vertical conductors were suspended from a greater height than when the smaller distance was to be traversed by the electric waves.

It is stated that the system of wireless telegraphy is now being utilized by the Italian navy at various points along the coasts, distances of 19 miles being covered in some instances.

A dispatch from Washington, just as the WORKER goes to press, announces that the experiments which were to be made between Fort Myer, Va., and Washington were postponed. Instead, laboratory experiments were made to ascertain the effect of intervening pillars on the Hertzian waves. The distance from Fort Myer to the office of the Signal Corps is about two miles, over the Potomac River. It will thus be seen that the assumption that the system has not reached a practical stage for long-distance transmission would seem to be fully warranted.

The laboratory experiments reported as made by the Signal Corps in the corridors, on the tenth instant, were made in this city by Professor A. L. Arey, of the Free Academy, at least 18 months ago.

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UNSEEN WAVES UNITE NATIONS

Bread, Beauty and Brotherhood

A Page of Verse by Our Readers

Trinity

By JOHN GRAY MULLEN

Bread is the living substance of earth
For tiger or dove;
Beauty is the substance of moon and
stars,
All life above.
Brothers, catch hands, draw close, bring
strength.
We must eat; we must dream; we must
love.

• • •

Heavy Traffic

By HILDA WORTHINGTON SMITH

Through my skull runs a highway,
Three lane concrete,
For heavy traffic.
It pounds between the walls of my skull
and down my spine.
Whizzing along nerve fibres to the far-
thest finger tips.

If the crickets are to be believed,
This is the country.
Their soft, monotonous voices are sub-
merged

By the roar of rushing machines;
The soul of the city pulsing like a dynamo
In this old house near the highway.
The foundations quiver;
The rafters and beams vibrate with thun-
der of wheels.
The vitals of the house rumble with the
shaking of trucks.

Racing through the country,
the city dwellers whirl
on into the night.

For a moment the highway
is still.
Crickets take possession of
the silence.
The tick of the clock
emerges.
The timbers of the house
relax and groan.

Then with an oncoming rush
Machines devour the still-
ness,
Swooping up from the south,
Racing on the straight strip,
Roaring for the turn;
Heavy traffic.

Is there no place of silence,
Where life rests, motion-
less?
Is our planet whirled on a
belt of thunder?

Through my skull runs a
highway,
Three lane concrete,
Rumbling
With heavy traffic.

"The Fifth Horseman"

By STELLA M. JAKOBITZ

A child runs out to play,
A truck speeds by, a crash, a cry!
Mother, leave your work today,
Carry her gently home to die.
Rows of crosses in a far-off land,
Warn against war and its ghastly
greed.
What of the dead in this fair land,
Thousands on thousands, butchered by
Speed?

• • •

The Machine and the Toiler

By BENJAMIN H. CARPENTER

Machine Speaks:

Ah, Toiler, give me oil,
For my joints they squeak with pain;
Bathe my beaded forehead
And lessen on the strain.
What's wrong with this world,
Has it gone mad, indeed?
Have I not done my bit?
Have I not sent 50 men home,
And there by the fireside sit?
Have I not made for comfort and joy,
And have not my brethren, too?

Turned out tons of worldly goods
To bring happiness anew?
Have we not shortened the toil in the day
Of the millions that are before us?
Have we not brought them clothes and
warmth
In these homes that are around us?
Why drive me at this break-neck speed?
You, Toiler, answer me!
Must I go on 'til I part in two
And there in the scrap pile be?

• • •
Ah, Toiler, you, too, look sad;
Have my words been sorrow to thee?
Or have I been blind to the truth of it all,
And in blindness cannot see?

Toiler Speaks:

Ah, friend, I'll open your weary eyes,
For in truth you cannot see
That the masters have taken all,
And left none for you and me.
You have sent 50 men to their homes,
And there by the fireside to sit;
But you have not made them happy,
Even though you have done your bit.
They watch the embers on the hearth
With no more fuel to make them burn,
They look at the empty cupboard,
For the food for which they yearn.
They are cold and hungry, millions strong,
And what shall the answer be?
Shall it be "an eye for an eye and a tooth
for a tooth"

To set these toilers free?

Shall the masters yield and
give them strength
To last a little longer?
Or shall they still be as
"forgotten men,"
With their hearts broken
and torn asunder?

Shall they have of that which
they have not?
And shall it be freely
given?
Or shall they take that which
they have not,
To know that they are
really living?

The problem is too great for
one to answer,
But ONE for a million can
speak.
So ORGANIZE and be as
ONE,
And ye shall have all that
ye seek.



Brotherhood Research Gets National Notice

Under the signature of the Director of Research, the "Labor Information Bulletin," U. S. Department of Labor, carried the following article recently:

RESearch work of a labor organization should be sharply differentiated from pure research in the economic or labor field. The purpose of union research is to put accurate information in the hands of officials or representatives at the moment they need it. This usually means at some eleventh hour before a wage conference, before a meeting of a legislative committee, or before arbitration proceedings. Because of its purpose and because of its largely emergency character, the research work of a labor organization may be described as research for action.

In the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers we have occasionally done some studies which might relate to the statistical methods of more disinterested research groups. We have made studies of hazards in the electrical industry based upon the insurance records of our members. We have studied the financial structure of some of the larger corporations which employ our members. We have quite casually over a period of 10 years sought to throw some light upon the problem of displacement of men by machine power.

In the main, our labors are not original but are related to services of research librarians who assemble and file the work of other research agencies. For the 14 years of the existence of our RESEARCH DEPARTMENT we have kept extensive files on about 200 topics which touch the life of the labor movement in vital directions. This library has become unique, we believe, inasmuch as it represents a continuity of nearly half a generation and covers a great stirring era in American labor's history.

NEED SHOWED ITSELF

Prior to the establishment of the International Brotherhood of Electrical

U. S. Department of Labor's
"INFORMATION BULLETIN"
carries leading article on union system.

Workers' RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, the need for more systematic and orderly presentation of wage cases was emphasized by the fact that the union had entered into a continuous arbitration plan with employers. This plan may be described simply as the setting up of a supreme court of the industry known as The Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry. This Council was composed of five representatives of the union and five representatives of employers, and was pledged to base its deliberations upon research information. The Council was established in 1921 and the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT in 1924. Both parties to a dispute were required to submit a written brief which accurately presented the economic and industrial factors in the case from labor's and the employer's side. Later the union,

by referendum, wrote into its constitution that local unions were required by law to keep simple data on wages and hours, types of work performed, unemployment and employment. It was not until 1931 that this system of reporting was actually launched.

Such a goal represented a sharp departure from the oral tradition under which most unionists pursued their labors. Usually our officials went ill-prepared into wage negotiations with employers. Invariably they based their contentions upon the shaky reed of living costs and seldom considered other factors in wage making. The setting up of a simple system of reporting by our local unions has thus developed into a venture into adult education. We entered into it with probably more enthusiasm than sense, without realizing that we were asking 100,000 skilled workers to change not only their habits of organization but their habits of thought.

The RESEARCH DEPARTMENT has never invoked the law against local unions which have been remiss in setting up the system of bookkeeping on wages and hours. The department has viewed the problem as one for education and per-

suasion and has proceeded on that basis. From the very beginning it has had enough returns from its widespread membership to afford a sizable sample from which sound deductions could be made.

The system works like this:

Each week the member reports to his local union the number of hours he has worked; the type of work performed; by whom he was employed; whether any work was paid for at overtime rates; and how much wages he received.

The information on the weekly reports is then recorded by the local on large ledger sheets. A separate sheet is used for each member. It contains the complete work record of that member for an entire year. The forms are supplied at cost by the International Office.

Once a year the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT of the I. B. E. W. asks for summaries of the in-



ELECTRICAL WORKERS' HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Symbol of union solidarity and stability.

By Their Offices, Ye Shall Know Them

DOES it pay a local union to house its business in a modern office?

This question is being asked and answered all over the country by our local unions. Many of them have set up shop in new quarters during the last year, and there appear upon this page some shots of a beautiful establishment.

Some local unions take the position that there is more to be gained in establishing the business office of the local union in the Labor Temple where contacts may be had with the offices of other crafts and other unions than to have the business office downtown as a separate

Local unions are studying question of better quarters for their business and union staffs.

general public but incite in the members who call in the local union rooms a feeling of pride and loyalty. Here are a number of points that have been stressed as important in the choice of local union official headquarters.

purchased old mansions in residential neighborhoods and established beautiful labor centers.

5. Adequate space. One room somewhat formal set aside for meetings of executive boards or formal meetings of staff.

6. In a modern building, preferably, which affords good accommodations, even air conditioning.

7. Especially good electrical equipment with attractive lighting fixtures, good telephone connections. Buzzers are considered a prime requisite of an electrical workers' office, because the efficient op-



A WELL-EQUIPPED OFFICE, HANDSOME AND EFFICIENTLY STAFFED



A ROOM WHERE THE MANAGER CAN HAVE PRIVACY FOR WORK

establishment. This question must be faced and solved by the local union itself. One or two of our local unions have established attractive labor centers in residential neighborhoods by purchasing old mansions and refitting them for the work of the organization. There is no general rule to follow, but all local unions appear to think that attractive offices aid in creating not only a good impression upon the

NINE STANDARDS SET UP

1. Attractive appearance, but it must not be too palatial.
2. Adequate equipment of modern type with necessary files, efficient machines, attractive fixtures and good furniture.
3. Adequate space, but too high rental must not be paid.
4. A good location downtown or in a section not too far remote from the business district. Some local unions have

eration, electrically speaking, is an advertisement of union skill.

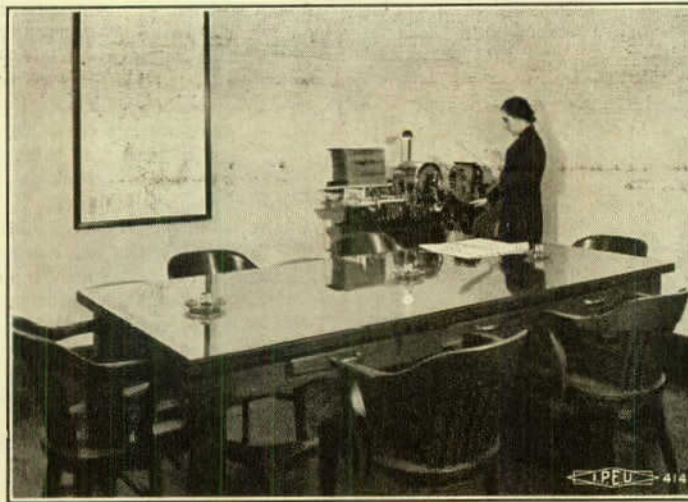
8. To be a success, the modern union office must have research as well as adequate bookkeeping records installed.

9. If possible, a small reception room for callers should be set aside, with a table displaying the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL** and other union periodicals and papers.

(Continued on page 332)



A RECEPTION ROOM WHICH INSTANTLY CREATES A FAVORABLE IMPRESSION



A ROOM WHERE THE BOARD AND OTHER GROUPS CAN MEET

Casey's Chronicles of The Work World

By SHAPPIE

VILLAGE LIFE

"WELL, I got back again on the farm aafter me battle wid Jackson but it was about a week afore I got over the effects av me batin'. Mary doctored up me face an' it come out all right, wid the exception av the scar that ye see over me left eye."

"It must have been pretty deep to leave its mark still visible," said Slim.

"It sure was, Slim. That's what the first blow that Jackson landed on me done. Barney was away on his travels but the rest av me friends was aroun' to sympathize wid me an' give me credit fer batin' Jackson, but somehow I didn't want anny sympathy. Back in me mind I had a feelin' that me friends might think that I hadn't lived up to their opinion av me an' that, if it hadn't been fer Big Sandy, I might have got the worst av the battle. To make matters worse I had wrote a letter to Dannie tellin' him all what had happened an' I got a letter back

Vignettes from the notebook of an electrical worker on Main Street.

from him—I still have the letter—an' in it he said, 'Terry, me lad, ye mumber I tould ye that whiniver ye was in anny mixup to kape yer weather eye peeled. Ye didn't do it an' ye larned yer lesson in the harrud way, an' I doubts me but very little that ye'll not ferget it a secon' time. Big Sandy is a man aafter me own heart, an' if it hadn't been fer him ye might have been shamed afore the whole country. Now, bein' that ye're a Casey—bedads, Terry, I only wish I cud be there. Me an' Big Sandy cud stand off the whole country, if necessary, an' seen that ye got a square deal. Ye'll not rest until ye fight this Jackson again an' show beyond anny doubt who is the best man, an' bedads, if ye don't I'll be

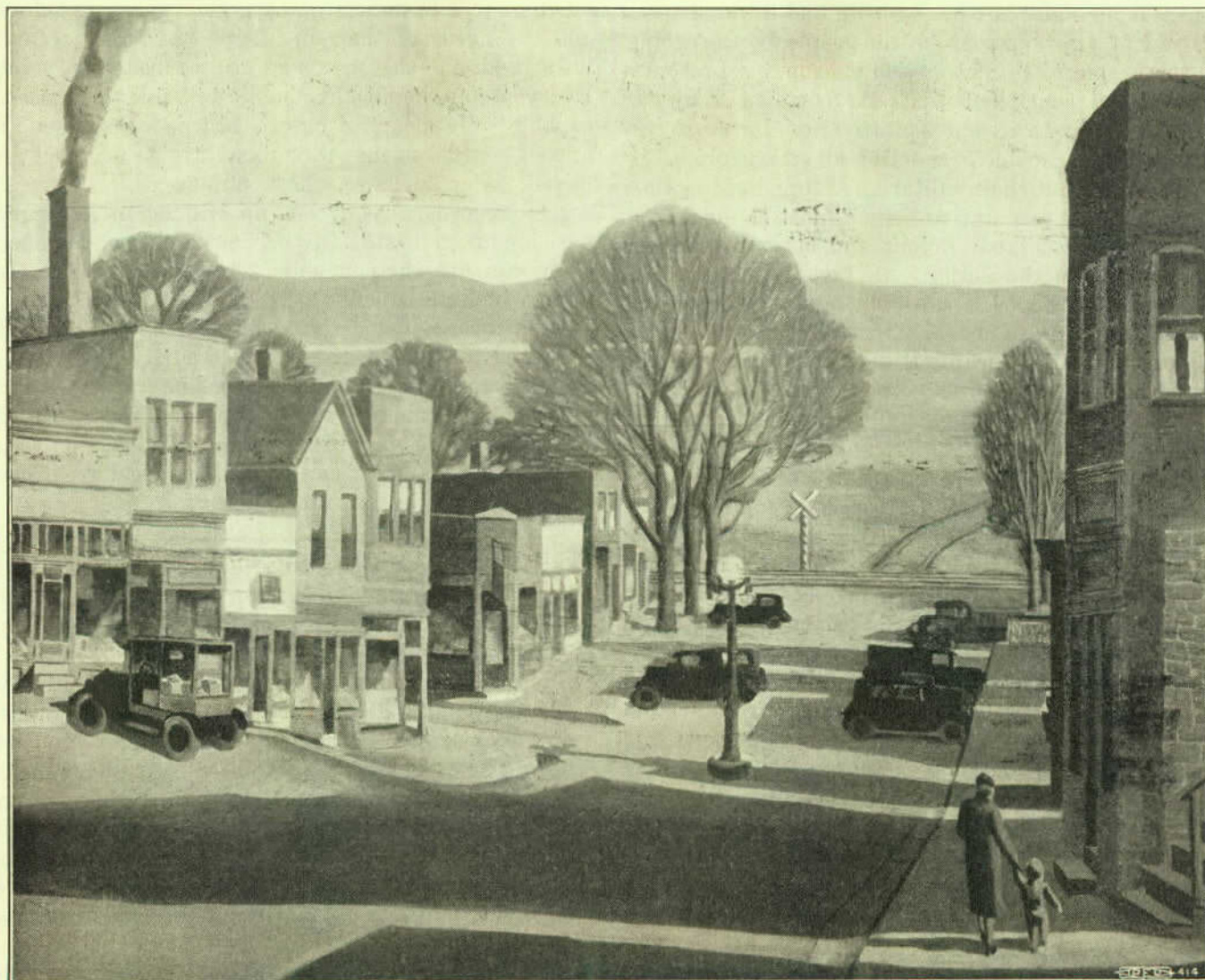
dom'd if I don't come over meself an' give ye both a batin' up.'"

"The old war horse," said Slim. "Did ye tackle Jackson again?"

"I sure did, Slim, but I'll come to that later on."

"I got into the habit av goin' to the village in the avenin's. I liked to go an' squat down in the broad doorway av Big Sandy's blacksmith shop. He often worked late to do special jobs fer the farmers that cuddn't spare the time to come in the day—maybe horses to shoe or tires to set—an' sometimes, whin he had a heavy job I wud do the strikin' wid the sledge hammer. I jus' got to close me eyes now an' I can see him wid his shirt open at the neck an' sleeves rolled up, showin' his big, brawny forearms, pokin' up the charcoal fire an' buryin' a horse shoe in the red glow av it, thim wid wan hand on his hip an' the ither on the bellows pole he wud blow up the fire an'

(Continued on page 331)



AN AMERICAN STREET

Courtesy FWAP

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

— I P U — 414

Reg. U. S. Patent Office



Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Devoted to the Cause

of Organized Labor

Volume XXXVII Washington, D. C., June, 1938

No. 6

The Congress During the last decade, little attention has been given to the Congress of the United States as an important function of government. This has probably been due, in part at least, to the serious difficulties in which the nation found itself and the need for swift action to combat unemployment, bank failures and the 101 other evils of depression. The Congress may accurately be described as the heart of the American system of government. It no doubt is what Lincoln had in mind when he spoke of a government "of the people, by the people, for the people." Its power and efficiency represent a fundamental sentiment that the common man can delegate power to a representative, of a stature, beyond the man, capable of meeting all emergencies. It is significant that the totalitarian state moved against the people's representative body almost as quickly as it moved against labor unions and other democratic agencies within the nation. In fact, totalitarianism may be described as a rebellion against the parliamentary system of government. No person with democratic instincts wants to see the Congress of the United States become ineffective, or to see its power diminished, or its prestige sullied.

On the other hand, American citizens would be blind if they were not aware that the Congress has been guilty in latter years of gross short-comings. The habit of sending millionaires to the Senate and to the House of Representatives on the assumption that they represent the needs of all the people, whereas they have pretty effectively represented their own class, surely constitutes a serious problem. Moreover, a certain subservience to party interests surely has kept real leaders of a real popular sentiment from arising in the Congress during this generation. The most fair representative of the people, George W. Norris, has been a strong partisan of non-partisanship. He stands out as a Senator who tries to represent all the people and not a particular interest or a particular party.

Taken as a whole, the Congress of the United States, during the last eight years at least, has not signified in any degree that it grasps forces that are pouring through the United States nor grasps the need for modern techniques for handling problems. If Con-

gress is to take its rightful position as that agency which understands the needs of the people, it must create measures for satisfying the needs and it must divest itself of much of its provincialism, localism, partisanship and old-fashioned tradition.

Chance For Union Service Unions which succeed the best are those which discover ways of serving their members. In the end, the union that serves best will endure longest.

Unions have a new opportunity of performing a service for their members in the arrival of the social security program. Thirty-six million citizens registered for old-age benefits; 48 states have job insurance laws under which unemployment benefits are to be received. The very magnitude and dimensions of the project indicate that if the social security program is to be a success, it must have the aid of the beneficiaries as well as of the government. The unions can perform this service for their members. Every union can make sure that a group within its ranks thoroughly understands all the phases of the social security program, including the state job insurance laws. Unions could well set up a committee whose business it is to understand the grievances, the claims and the needs of their members, the social security laws, and aid the members to secure their rights. Every union should have some well informed person capable of appearing before boards of review and appeal boards, so that the union's rights are well protected. Furthermore, those unions which have research records already set up will be in a peculiar position to give still further aid to their members. They can aid their members to keep work records upon which all benefits to be paid are based.

It is inconceivable that workers can overlook the great advantages of the social security program to themselves under the kind of economy we now have. Unemployment is likely to be constant, and one of the great buttresses against the disaster is the social security program. It can be made to yield great good if workers will back it intelligently.

Fascist Jobless Those spokesmen of Fascism invariably use one argument in favor of the system. They declare that Fascism has solved the problem of unemployment.

This is an attempt to perpetuate another illusion. Take Germany. Hitler has now about five million men under arms. Behind this soldier army, he has a working army of nearly six million men. This means that 11 million men in the Reich—were they not employed in the dirty business of making war—would have to find some useful employment. If we consider the above number as Germany's unemployed figure of 11,000,000, out of a population of 66,000,000, we can truthfully contend that Germany has more unemployed proportionally, than the United States with its population of 130,000,000.

Fascism solves nothing. It piles up enormous problems which are disguised or ignored by the flag-waving, chest-beating, oratorical leader.

Men Without Jobs

One large factor in the Democratic victory of 1932 was the mishandling of the unemployment problem by the Republican party. This is mentioned because there is still a widespread sentiment in the United States that is based upon misapprehension of what causes unemployment. Some business men are still inclined to believe that men could get work if they wanted it. They take the position that the make-work projects have spoiled millions of Americans who used to like work, but now would rather be on relief. This is so naive that it hardly requires an answer. A second fallacy rests upon the assumption that if we had free enterprise, factories would boom and the jobless would be absorbed into industry. Of course, these two current views do not hang together at all, but they are present in full force in conservative circles today.

There is a good deal of sound sense in the view that technological improvements during the last 10 years have required relatively small capital outlays, but have resulted in the displacement of many workers, thus throwing a double burden upon the community.

This JOURNAL has taken the position over the last 10 years that our major problem is technological unemployment, the displacement of men by machinery. This trend has never been arrested and continues to operate as the big volume of totally unemployed shows. Until the United States is wise enough to solve this problem, we may expect a large number of permanently unemployed men that have to be taken care of somehow. Merely to leave these men to exist without aid is neither humane, sensible, safe, nor economical.

Democracy As a Cloak

Gratifying it is that Americans are rallying around the concept of democracy. There are so many examples of this phenomenon that it can be forcibly contended that there is little likelihood that our country will accept the totalitarian type of economic organization. But because of this democratic ferment there is likelihood that all kinds of false democracy concealing sinister purposes will be pushed forward by this and that group. Every group that has an axe to grind or that has anti-social motives and aims will seek to capitalize this new ferment in American life, this renaissance of the democratic spirit, and drape the democratic pennant over its activities.

Labor means a definite, concrete thing by the term, "democracy." It means economic democracy. It knows that political democracy is nothing but a farce without economic democracy. Labor is aware that without the organization of workers in free trade unions, without their constant striving for honest industrial citizenship and for self-development in their

trade and industry, there can be no real economic democracy. Labor also knows that the so-called competitive system is not nearly so competitive as it once was, and that the phrase "free enterprise" is only a memory of something past.

Labor looks, therefore, toward a more co-operative order when it speaks of economic democracy and hopes that the co-operative movement among consumers will grow. Labor has never accepted the doctrine that completely free enterprise is economic democracy. It knows that license among the strong, the powerful and the rich is just as anti-democratic as state capitalism.

We predict there will be a field day for democratic organizations, so-called, during the next five years, but we do not expect labor unionists to be confused by the quacks of democracy.

Paying the Price

That the present low state of business in the United States is due to complex causes, our readers already know. What part the World War of 20 years ago played in the collapse of 1929—from which there has never been full recovery—has never been more succinctly described than by Raymond Leslie Buell, in his recent pamphlet, "The Hull Trade Program and the American System."

"The most outstanding change in the American economic system has come in the field of international trade. Before 1914, America was a debtor nation. Having borrowed three billion dollars from Europe, it paid the interest by exporting such articles as cotton, wheat and lard. During the World War, however, the Allied governments bought billions of supplies from the United States both before and after we entered the war. The result was that between 1914 and 1919 we exported commodities in excess of what we imported to the amount of 15 billion dollars. In the relatively short period of four years, this country developed an export surplus greater than the surplus accumulated during the previous 40 years. How did the Allies pay the bill? By sending us a billion dollars' worth of gold, by liquidating a large part of their investments here, and by borrowing from the United States government and private investors. . . ."

"So long as this huge American lending continued, the tariff increases of 1921 and 1922 did not visibly upset the American economic system. Our factories and farms shipped billions of goods abroad, but we did not receive equal payment in goods in return. As a result, real wages and our standard of living did not rise as rapidly as they would have otherwise. Instead a large part of the national income, together with huge quantities of credit, were consumed in manufacturing goods for foreigners or speculating in inflated securities. American business believed it had entered a New Era of Endless Prosperity. But in 1929 the crash came, producing the most severe depression in modern history."

Wars give only the illusion of prosperity. They are orgies of destruction, and someone has to pay for them.



Woman's Work



POISON IN THE AIR

By A WORKER'S WIFE

ANOTHER hideous industrial hazard is now being revealed. This is a gas, breathed by workers in certain rayon plants at their daily work, which has stricken scores of victims with blindness or incurable insanity. Scientists have been studying cases of brain disease in rayon plants, "almost everywhere that rayon is made by the viscose process," in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia—now a report published in the authoritative "Journal" of the American Medical Association by two Philadelphia doctors, Dr. Max Trumper, and Dr. Samuel F. Gordy, both specialists in the study of poisoning—says definitely that the brain disease is caused by the fumes from carbon disulphide, a foul-smelling chemical used in the making of viscose rayon.

As workers rarely get a chance to thumb the pages of the Medical Society's "Journal," the report would have had only a very limited circulation except for the alert eye of a writer on "Labor," the weekly paper of the railroad unions. "Labor" published the story on the front page of its May 24th issue.

PROFITS VS. SAFETY

Like many other victims of industrial hazards, these rayon workers could have been protected had the factory management and owners so willed. Like the women whose bones were eaten away by radium because they had been taught to point the brushes used in painting watch dials between their lips; like the men whose lungs were destroyed by silica at Gauley's Bridge, they were sacrificed by an industrial system that has both eyes on profit. The rayon workers could be protected by installation of ventilating systems to carry off the poisonous fumes. Rather than take this precaution for the safety of its workers, at least one rayon manufacturer is reported to have taken his plant out of a state where the state government demanded safeguards be installed, and moved it into the South, where factory laws are more lax.

As "Labor" reports, "Several months ago, when Governor George H. Earle was informed of conditions in Pennsylvania plants, he demanded that the American Viscose Company install safeguards at its Marcus Hook and Lewistown factories.

"The company refused to comply, and when Governor Earle pressed his order, the American company moved its plants into Virginia and West Virginia, where it has extensive operations, and where factory laws are less rigid.

"Officials of the company gave out a statement that the plants were moved to escape 'exorbitant wage rates,' and re-

actionary newspapers played up the story as a black eye for Earle's administration."

The U. S. Department of Labor is now investigating this form of industrial poisoning. It is said that there are scores of victims who have become incurably insane and placed in institutions, where—we might point out—they will be a charge on taxpayers for the rest of their lives.

While legislation and enlightened heads of government can help to eliminate some of the health hazards workers are exposed to, the real motivating force is the pressure from below—from the potential victims. This can take effective form only in union organization.

UNORGANIZED CANNOT PROTECT SELF

The unorganized worker has no voice in the conditions under which he works; his individual protest would simply get him fired. All that he has is his job and that can be taken away so easily, he is afraid to speak out. But the organized worker can and does gradually improve the conditions of his job because he has the means to bring complaints to the employer's attention without penalizing himself.

When the representative of a thousand workers brings a complaint against a health-hazard and asks that it be remedied he at least gets a hearing. At the same time the individual worker is protected.

It is hard to understand why some employers are so little concerned about the health of their employees, but with them the attitude seems to be: "Labor is a commodity. If some of these units break down I can get plenty more. I can hire and train new people for less than it

would cost to make this factory a safe place to work in."

With the union on the job he has to change his attitude. This means a real union, with its strength, resources, and nation-wide organization. Its representative comes from outside the plant and the employer cannot fire him from his job. He can meet the employer with confidence, moreover, his experience has given him skill in assembling facts and presenting a case.

UNION-MADE "CONDITIONS"

The A. F. of L. unions prefer to make gradual progress, both in wages and in job-conditions, rather than subject industry and their own members to the jolts and lurches of drastic action. Whenever possible they will negotiate rather than strike. When the union representative makes his investigation, gathers and assembles the facts, and prepares a convincing case, then presents it to management in a reasonable way, it is a mighty thick-skulled employer who won't at least consider the merits of the case. If he does this the way is open for arriving at a fair settlement. The union must listen to the employer's side, too. He cannot make unlimited improvements in wages or other items which will run up his cost of production because he is in a competitive business, and some of this competition is from non-union products. If he is willing to play fair with the union, the union in return must give him co-operation.

CO-OPERATION TAKES LEAD

Workers and employers both have suffered when they did not stop to talk over their controversy. Strikes and lock-outs take the money from everybody's pockets. The La Follette labor-spy investigation, we hope, has showed some of these big boys what fools they are when they shell it out for strike-breakers and thugs. The trend now seems to be toward the reasonable attitude, with negotiation and arbitration rather than strikes. Our own Brotherhood has been one of the leading organizations in this movement.

In time, the industrial hazards will be investigated and remedied in unionized plants through the efforts of the workers themselves. There is another poison that is gradually being eliminated from the air, through co-operative relations, and that is the poison of hostility between worker and boss. Company-union paternalism can do no more than disguise this horrid virus. It takes the clean air of democratic organization to sweep the poison away.

No Pie Today

Sally Lunn's recipe column was crowded right off the page this month by a deluge of auxiliary correspondence. We're glad to welcome all of you. Particular thanks to Mattie Sue Gibson for her intelligent interpretative account of the Union Label Exhibition and auxiliary convention.

Because we are usually limited as to space we must ask auxiliary press secretaries to keep letters short; and though the first of the month is our closing date, we're glad to have letters arrive a few days earlier so that we can arrange the page to best advantage.

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 5, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

The dance and card party held April 28, 1938, went over with a bang. No wonder; with workers like Mrs. John T. Bradley, Nell Gordon and the committee who co-operated with them so splendidly. The committee will please accept my apology for not listing their names, but as the space in the JOURNAL is limited, I could not do so.

We are indeed grateful to them and assure all who helped to make the dance and card party a success our appreciation.

On Thursday evening, May 26, 1938, the ladies' branch of the Electrical Workers' Civic Association (Central Branch) held their regular meeting. They had the pleasure of having as guest speaker Dr. Florence L. Marcus, who gave a talk on medical matters of interest to the women.

Robert Gilmore, one of our electrical workers whose hobby is photography, was very accommodating in showing moving pictures depicting current events of the past year. Brother Gilmore is a very pleasant person; that is the reason we do not hesitate to call on him from time to time to give a showing of some picture of interest.

Can't you ladies who have not as yet joined our auxiliary, realize what you are missing? This is for the members who come at intervals, too. Can't you see that by becoming an active member you are helping to better conditions for your men folks?

Don't let the men folks persuade you against joining. Insist on them giving you a reason more logical than "I just don't want you to belong." Would you call him a good union man? I believe every good union man should be interested enough in his union to want his women folks to become affiliated with the auxiliary if there is one. Some women have as an excuse they have small children. Why can't the husbands take care of the youngsters for one or two evenings a month? I certainly think every woman is entitled to a little relaxation. Attending our meetings and socials will help to do away with the monotony of just household duties.

It is very important that the women, as I have stated from time to time, become interested in outside activities and not confine themselves to the home only.

So, Brother Electrical Worker, we look to you to get your women folks to join our auxiliary and in that way you will be co-operating with your union.

By the way, all members get in touch with your secretary and notify her of your change of address, thus assuring cards and all other correspondence will not go astray.

MRS. MORRIS JACOBS.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

In behalf of our auxiliary, I am proud to state at this time that we have launched a concerted membership campaign. Our entire membership is in the drive and on their toes to make it a success. We believe that all women who are eligible to become members and who believe in organized labor and its progress should become members of our auxiliary, in order to strengthen its power.

Considering that our auxiliary is just

three months old, and strangers as we were to each other at its birth, I feel safe to say that the best of harmony and friendship to each other which exist at this time are duly credited to our club's existence.

We immediately set in action a get-acquainted method through the medium of a resolution in which a penny march was established in order to accumulate a small fund which is to be spent the evening of every other meeting for the entertainment of our members. At this inexpensive gathering we have sandwiches of all kinds, snacks of different varieties, soft drinks and beer for those who may like it.

Two bingo parties are being planned for the months of June in order to increase our general funds. We have a hard-working committee, and with our wide-awake membership we expect to report the bingo parties a success.

The entertainment committee is composed of Mrs. A. Neff as chairman, Mrs. E. Redmond and Mrs. E. Ashford. This committee is also planning a social calendar for the coming season.

We have an unfair list committee, who gave each of us a list of unfair stores and shops. To our surprise, there were stores and shops that we had no idea were unfair, but we have pledged our loyal support not to purchase from these establishments under any consideration until they have straightened out their differences with organized labor.

The article in the JOURNAL last month, written by "A Worker's Wife," was one of the best I have read. It brought out ways and means by which to form that "Second Line of Defense." Why not get started and organize an auxiliary in your jurisdiction?

MRS. MARGARET GERARDI,
Vice President.

901 Varnum St. N. E.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

We have been so busy furthering our new organization it would take more than the space allowed to tell of our progress. Our membership has increased, with more enthusiasm greeting us on all sides.

We are trying the plan of having the local members join us for a social hour after our business meetings, the entertainment and refreshment committees, of which Mrs. Boyle and Mrs. Franz are chairwomen, giving us splendid socials.

A card party given by Mrs. Boyle for the auxiliary's benefit was an unusually enjoyable evening and we are also looking forward to a strawberry festival to be held in our meeting room June 1.

Our local sponsored a testimonial dinner recently that was a tremendous success. Congratulations to those in charge of it, for we all had an unusually pleasant time.

We wish to thank those who have been hospitable to our visitation committee, of which Mrs. Duchemin is chairwoman. Their invitation to join us is sincere and friendly. Sincerest greeting to all auxiliaries.

MRS. JESSIE D. STRYKER,
President.

P. O. Box 344, Caldwell, N. J.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NOS. 558, FLORENCE, ALA., AND 765, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor:

This is written in answer to the desire of "The Worker's Wife" that I write and tell about the exhibit and convention held in Cincinnati in May. "The Worker's Wife" is the editor of the "Women's Work" page

of the JOURNAL and wrote a very interesting article last month that all of you should read. I hope none of you missed it, for it covered a great deal of the situation we are most interested in. I believe this convention that was held under the supervision of Mr. I. M. Ornburn was a decided step forward for all the auxiliaries of labor. The women have a definite work to do in this labor movement, and they can be of very great service in their field—that of spending their husbands' pay checks in the most effective way—in other words, purchasing merchandise bearing the union label whenever it is possible to secure it. And along this line women everywhere have to be educated. This was one of the foremost purposes of Mr. Ornburn—to exhibit the articles bearing the union label and also those that were union made but for one reason or another do not bear the union label. There were over 200 booths displaying these articles of merchandise at this exhibit. It was very interesting to learn just what were union made, and there were lots of things displayed there that most of us had never thought of as being union made.

Before long a catalogue will be sent out containing all this information for the benefit of the women of the union world. I believe this exhibit was a great thing, and will start a movement all over the United States where the women are organized toward the purchasing of merchandise bearing the union label. What we have to work for now is a union label on every article of merchandise that is union made, otherwise there will be doubt about some of it. For example, if we were about to buy a box of cereal and our merchant said it was a certain brand, but still it did not have a name on it, how could we be positive that it really was what we wanted? So if the union label is not on the merchandise we buy, how can we be sure it is union made? So, ladies, get one of the catalogues that are coming out and call for and keep demanding the union label on those articles you know are union made.

The convention of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor was held in conjunction with the exhibit and entertained delegates from east, west, north and south. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., in his speech before the convention, stated that he believed it was a great and beneficial movement and could do much good. We also received a telegram from President Roosevelt, extending greetings to the convention and wishing us success. We know that we have the good wishes of the A. F. of L., and now it is up to us to make of it a success, which we can do by organization.

There is one thing I would especially like to see happen before the next convention of the A. F. W. A. L., and that is to see an international auxiliary formed of all the auxiliaries to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This craft has the second largest membership of any in the A. F. of L., but the women do not have an international auxiliary. If this could be brought about, we would be in a better position to put our shoulder to the wheel in this great nation-wide movement of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor. If the men of the different union crafts had not consolidated into what we know as the A. F. of L., they would not have had the success they have enjoyed these past 57 years. This movement is not new, as Mr. Ornburn has already stated, but is an endeavor to combine all the auxiliaries of the different crafts in the A. F. of L. into a body known as the A. F. W. A. L., and I would be more

(Continued on page 332)



Correspondence



System Council No. 4

Editor:

On Monday and Tuesday, May 9 and 10, the locals comprising System Council No. 4 held their convention at the Sinton Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the meeting was well attended, there being delegates from every local in the council. We were also honored with the presence of International Representative J. J. Duffy, who impressed the delegates with his talk on the progress being made by the Brotherhood on so-called company union railroads. He emphasized the importance of the big job now being conducted on the Pennsylvania System and while the obstacles have been many, he reported progress in this connection.

On Tuesday evening, after adjournment of our convention, the entire delegation visited Local No. 774 and the officers and delegates were much impressed with the manner in which the business of this organization was conducted. It wouldn't be quite fair if we did not hand Brother Thomson a bouquet for his splendid work in Local No. 774. Tommy is doing a good job and is receiving the co-operation of all the members, both in the capacity of general chairman of the Cincinnati Union Terminal and as financial secretary of his local.

Brother Doyle was again elected as general chairman of System Council No. 4 and yours truly was re-elected as secretary-treasurer for another term. We both wish to thank the locals for their confidence in us and we assure our membership that we will do our utmost to further the progress of the Brotherhood on the Baltimore & Ohio System. It might also interest many of our members to know that Brother Doyle was re-elected as president of the System Federation and we should feel quite proud of this achievement as it places the electrical workers on the B. & O. in a position where we can best protect the interests of the electricians.

We sincerely trust that our locals give Brother Doyle every assistance in this undertaking and I am sure you will receive the same good results within the next two years as you have in the past.

E. A. FISHER.

L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

The entertainment and dance is over and the relief committee is \$625, so far, to the good, and that is a mighty fine record for seven men to accomplish. They thank the many helpers for their services and also the members in general for their co-operation.

A brand new automobile was given away at this dance—and the lucky man was Al Bohn, our rotund thin wall representative in the Mississippi Valley territory for Steel Tubes, Inc. "Tiny," as Al is called, has always been instrumental in helping the electrical workers and we are glad that Charles Burgdorfer sold him the tickets. No. 5403 took the prize.

Charles Burgdorfer, by the way, has closed up his tool kit and is estimating for E. A. Koeneman Electric Company.

READ

From the boxcars to the cushions,
by L. U. No. B-477.

A little new local climbing upward,
by L. U. No. B-703.

Another good electrical job well
done, by L. U. No. B-569.

Where the East begins—greetings
from L. U. No. B-1089.

Thanks to the Research Department,
by L. U. No. B-86.

"Busting" into print, by L. U. No.
B-495.

Among the radio stars, with L. U.
No. 40.

Why did we become a B-local? by
L. U. No. B-435, and L. U. No.
B-309.

Outlook brightens with government
projects ahead, by L. U. No. 16.

The great battle goes on, by L. U.
No. 665.

Tribute to 40-year member, by L. U.
No. B-52.

And scores of other good letters from
high voltage pen wielders.

Exactly 585 people were clicked in on a counter at the door at the dance, and young and old did the Big Apple—on—down.

Mr. Fagin and several other officials from the state of Illinois were in Ed. Koeneman's party.

Frank Jacobs, representing the Fremder Electric Co., had a number of singers in his party. Ernie Bruner and his party were laughing all evening. Arlington Wiedemann and his party didn't miss a dance. Jimmy Morrell's party didn't miss a drink all evening. Eddie Hooch didn't have a drink all evening. Frank O'Connell didn't get up all evening. Jimmy Morrell didn't sit down all evening. Freddie Blind—same as above. Dave Hurley didn't dance all evening. Peters and the rest of the city inspectors stayed downstairs all evening.

Haarhaus was checking up all evening—and Sunday and Sunday evening. Lanning and Daniels were hanging up all evening. "Morry" Newman and his gang were playing music all evening. And everybody was doing somethin' all evening and part of the morning till Sunday noon. Best of all—no one was laying down all evening.

Jobs! Jobs! Jobs! Is what we need and not so much work. Work is quiet in our town at this time but summer promises much better times. Without a doubt we are still on a merry-go-round and they are not putting out the brass rings.

The picnic committee will start operations before the next letter and we are proposing Gray's Grove—perhaps in July.

Good luck to all June bugs and brides!

M. A. ("MORRY") NEWMAN,
A Lover of "Light" Work.

L. U. NO. B-5, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

I am herewith submitting a picture of the delegates from the electrical workers' unions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who attended the reorganization meeting of the State Federation of Labor, in Harrisburg, April 7, 8 and 9, 1938, and boy, what a healthy bunch of infants they were! (Look them over.)

The reorganization of the state federation was only the first setback for John L. Lewis in Pennsylvania. On the seventeenth of this month the American Federation of Labor is going to deliver another blow which we all hope will be a knockout. The electrical workers and the Electrical Workers Civic Association are working overtime to elect the candidates endorsed by the federation.

Labor's testimonial banquet in honor of the newly-elected officers from the Pittsburgh district, which was held at the William Penn Hotel, May 11, 1938, was the greatest showing of labor ever held in Pittsburgh. Of course you know that M. P. Gordan was one of the vice presidents elected. We were very much disappointed that you could not attend this affair, but your pinch hitter, Bill Fisher, of Buffalo, did a very good job. Cleveland, Ohio, was represented by the presence of Joe McNeil, Clayton Lee and the one and only Harry Bufe.

Louis Marcianite broke a date with the Yankee Ball Club to fly over to Pittsburgh to say a few words, and the tribute he paid to your Uncle Mike was a real and finished piece of work. We wish to extend our appreciation and thanks to the visiting Brothers. M. P. was presented with a beautiful set of golf clubs and a dozen lively golf balls specially made so that when he hits one it goes a mile farther than the other fellow's.

I am going to tell a little story about this game of golf. Some years ago I was working in Baltimore and happened to be in the local union offices at the time a certain business manager was proudly displaying a set of golf clubs that had been presented to him by his admiring friends. A few days later I returned to Pittsburgh and was telling M. P. Gordan of the present this certain business manager had received. He laughed loud and long and said in his funny way, "So he has taken up that old man's game at last." About a month later I happened to be in our office and to my utter amazement who should I see going out the door with a bag full of clubs but our friend Mike. I hope Ed. Bieretz, in Washington, reads this article. Of course, I don't have to tell him what to do, but if he had said the same thing about me I would know how to handle that gentleman the next time I saw him. Enough is enough, and I will close with best wishes from

JACK MANLEY.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

For the past two months there has been a concerted effort on the part of all the local newspapers to reduce the wages of the so-called overpaid members of building trades crafts. In a series of articles on their editorial pages these newspapers have been



Delegates to the meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor included the following I. B. E. W. members: M. P. Gordan, J. T. Baxter, A. R. Johnson, Clarence Berner, N. J. Grady, Andrew Langdon, of L. U. No. B-5; W. P. Flack, of L. U. No. 10; R. M. Schuller, of L. U. No. 33; George H. Poulson, of L. U. No. 56; William Daley, of L. U. No. 81; Robert T. Moody, Fred Smith, James T. Rogan, Jack H. Ennis, Louis S. Fowler, Fred W. Zinger, William D. Walker, of L. U. No. 98; Henry C. Witner, Charles R. Gerbig, John Hocker, L. F. Clark, of L. U. No. 143; Eugene A. Burke, L. U. No. 163; Clifford Kammer, L. U. No. 174; B. S. Lindenmuth, R. F. Spangler, George A. Small, of L. U. No. 229; H. B. Parks, L. U. No. 375; Thomas Dickert, L. U. No. 459; Harry J. Gable, L. U. No. 493; H. R. Ogden, J. Tiecher, Matt Delaney, Oscar Hirt, of L. U. No. 607; George J. Randolph, of L. U. No. 610; Lewis Miller, L. U. No. 686; Charles H. May, L. U. No. 712; Donald Peterson, Russel Ludwig, Harry Longenecker, John Baer, of L. U. No. 743; Roy Pinkerton, L. U. No. 895; Joseph Foote, L. U. No. B-1001; M. C. Whalen, H. L. Anderson, W. E. Clark, of L. U. No. B-1073; Robert F. Tweedie, L. U. No. B-1088; Joseph E. Lutz, John Herr, L. U. No. B-1103, and J. A. Boland, of L. U. No. B-1121.

comparing wages paid to mechanics in the building industry with wages paid to men employed in the various industrial plants. They compare hourly rates paid in the years of 1926, up to 1929, with present wage scales and show that the building crafts' wages have increased approximately 60 per cent, whereas the industrial rates have increased about 40 per cent. It is their contention that if building craftsmen would reduce their hourly rate to a level of 80 cents per hour there would be more homes built for the industrial workers.

These articles do not take into consideration the fact that the industrial worker at an average wage of 80 cents per hour works about 40 weeks in the year, whereas the so-called overpaid building mechanic averages only about 22 weeks per year. It isn't necessary to be a Professor Einstein to see that both classes receive very nearly the same amount of money in wages in the course of a year.

The high cost of home building can not be laid exclusively to labor. If the real estate firms would be content to receive a nominal profit on their investment instead of what they usually figure, about 30 per cent, modest homes would be in the reach of any one desiring to build them. While on the subject of low-cost homes it is interesting to note that a site has finally been selected in this city for another slum elimination project. Two millions of dollars have been allocated for this project, and if the red tape can be cut to a minimum it is stated that the project can be under way in about 50 days.

This is a larger one than the Brand Whitlock Homes which was completed early this year, and would provide work for quite a number of building mechanics for a period of more than a year. It is rumored around town that the Sun Oil job with a \$5,000,000 program is scheduled to start in the very near future, which will be most welcome news to the boys who have been acting as sidewalk inspectors for so long. Outside of these potential jobs there isn't anything of any importance going on in this vicinity.

When the President desired to have a census of the unemployed taken recently he appointed a local business man to conduct the same. This man, John D. Biggers, connected with a firm of one of the largest producers of glass in the country, recently filed with Uncle Sam his final report. It is significant to note that he also returned to the government a sum of \$3,013,404.54 which was unexpended from the original appropriation of \$5,000,000 to cover the cost of taking the census. The idea being, no doubt, to prove the contention of "big business" that there should be more business in government and less government of business.

Memorial Day coming as it does, provides the boys who have some money left in their sock, and the inclination, a fine chance to go fishing or take the wives and young ones on an early spring vacation. The writer wouldn't mind having both as the press agents for various summer resorts have already extolled the advantages of their various states as the ideal place to secure a rest from the worries attendant on making a

living. It is a pleasure to note that Brother Marquardt has already received numerous requests for information regarding his waffle dog machine which was pictured in the May issue of the WORKER. It is evident that some of the boys read more than the inside of the last page of our magazine. Hope to be able to give the boys a lot of dope on the electrical installation at our Vocational High School, which is nearing completion, in an early issue.

I will have to close, hoping the boys having gas in their busses will be careful in their driving.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Work in this jurisdiction has begun to take on a better outlook, especially since the PWA projects have been revived. Some that were left over when that work was eased up last summer have been revived and quite a few new ones beginning to shape up. The state has presented, or will present shortly, to the PWA about \$10,000,000 worth of work of which this local's jurisdiction will get about \$3,000,000 and on top of that there are eight postoffice jobs in this jurisdiction, together with several million dollars worth of flood control work that will of necessity call for quite a bit of our work, especially as regards pumping stations, etc. I feel sure that by late summer or early fall we will have plenty of work so far as the building trades are concerned and that this will not be hit or miss but will be spread over the entire 48 states.

I see in the paper this morning where the Senate committee has reported out an amendment to the spending bill, to refuse to allow the PWA to finance future power or distributing plants to municipalities. This should be beaten. There is only one way to make the utilities be good and that is to give them real competition.

Every watershed in this country should have a power project similar to the TVA so that the people of this country might be able to avail themselves of plenty of cheap electrical energy. This same committee has slashed the REA quite a bit. If they, the REA, don't do any better throughout the country than they have here, it could all be taken from them, for their work is flimsy and I have yet to see one job put up by them that looks like it would last five years—and the wiring in the homes is pitiful. There will be plenty of farm fires before long for the material used and the manner of installation cannot last long.

I read in this month's WORKER a letter from Brother Horne, of Local No. 18, relative to conditions and wages years ago when this organization was in its infancy. Around here they paid \$2.50 per month dues and wages were \$2.80 for eight hours. Today they pay \$5 per month dues and their wages are \$12 per day. No comparison between the two, but it's a good thing some of the old-timers paid those dues, for if they had not, they could not have laid the foundation for the organization we now have back of us—and remember the conditions the men worked under.

I know there are plenty of Brothers who will read this who can remember away back when: You are working for the Western Union stringing wire—get up at 5 a. m., out of a dirty, lousy box car with bunks in it—eat a hurried breakfast—jump on a hand car and pump five miles back to where you tied up the night before—climb every fifth pole for 10 hours, then get on that same hand car and pump it ahead to where the bunk cars are, possibly another five miles, and sit down to your beans, etc., then try to sleep with a swamp full of frogs and mosquitoes alongside of you. Those were the days when you had to be a pretty good man, physically, to take it, and you got \$35 per month for doing it, too. I am glad our members don't have those conditions to put up with today, but you can thank this I. B. E. W. for eliminating those conditions.

I see our Atlantic City correspondent mentions Bob Thiot in his letter. I can remember many pleasant times with him myself, but around Charleston, not Savannah. The old warhorse around Savannah was Ed McDonnell. Some other old timers were Kid Roundtree, George Taylor, Snyder, George Allen and George ("Smoke") Woods. Another old timer from South Carolina was Henry McClain and, I understand, he is still doing his bit around Jacksonville. If he is, I say "Howdy, Hank!"

E. E. HOSKINSON.

L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Editor:

I must not disappoint Edith and Doris, so here goes for my June contribution. There isn't any very startling news, so will confine myself to generalities. Brother Evans, the business manager, in making his report at our last meeting, told us of the difficulties he was experiencing in trying to organize the station operators. They seem to take a different view of organization than some of the other classifications, and while the majority have made application, the minority seem to think that the organization should offer them some special inducement to come in. This, of course, can't be done. Our local union has a policy that is adhered to very strictly,

and that is, courtesy to all, special favors to none, and we find that this policy keeps us in the clear of any criticism, especially as to treatment between the different classifications.

We notice by reading the letters of press correspondents all over the country that they are all about the same as far as work is concerned. We were in hopes that the repression would come to an end by this time, but it really seems to be worse on us than it has been for a long time. However, we feel that the worst has passed and now look for much better times than we have had for years.

The oil field work has slowed down considerably due to over production. There are several of our members affected. This condition may not last very long as it certainly takes oil to keep all the autos and machinery going.

The May JOURNAL was on a par with the previous issues, the articles were fine, as were the editorials, also the press correspondents put on a little steam and did some writing themselves, though I did notice a few of the more regular scribes absent, taking their vacation I suppose. Which reminds me that it will soon be vacation time for yours truly. I have an invitation to visit Atlantic City, and that famous scribe Bachie. However, that trip can't be taken until business improves.

It seems that each meeting night there is some question comes up that our members who have a leaning towards the C. I. O. get all hot and bothered about, but there are so few of them that their number is negligible. But they make a big noise so that one who didn't know would think that half of our membership were followers of John L. Lewis.

Well, Brothers, the election of local union officers takes place during the month of June, and regardless of who is nominated, all the members should come down to the hall and cast their ballot for some one. Nothing would please me better than to have every member of our local come down and vote. There is usually a big holler after each election that the clique put over their slate, but if all the Brothers come out and vote that beef is eliminated. So once again I ask you to come down and do your duty.

As time is short, and news very scarce, will be back in July and try to have a more cheerful epistle than this one happens to be.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

What is our government or labor government doing to curb that undemocratic faction called communists?

Would it be advisable to enact laws and enforce them against communists, which, like the termites, are out to undermine our democratic government and labor; or should an anti-communist party be inaugurated as in other countries?

Must we wait until we are forced to shed blood like Spain and other nations?

Communists say that no one should own any private property. According to the communists, instead of each of us having things which we can call our own, everything must belong to the state, to everyone in common. Everything that is grown or produced, or manufactured by laboring people, the communists say should be stored in a big warehouse where people can get only what they need and no more. If they do take more than the state thinks they need, they will probably be shot. The communists say further that the world and all its natural resources belong to the working people; all the machinery and all other means of manufacture, as well as means of transportation, belong to the working class. The com-

munist want to set up what they call a proletarian state, which means one that is governed only by the working class.

However, by doing this they deny the democracy which we Americans love so much, and which so many thousands of our people fought, bled and died to protect. They seek to stifle the inborn trait in every human that cries out for recognition as an individual, that inward voice which tells us that we are the equal of any other person on earth in our inalienable privilege to enjoy those three great rights mentioned in the Declaration of Independence, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The communists want government control of every conceivable vocation and activity. Communism reaches into the minds of its victims and forcibly changes morals and beliefs and rights to fit its own tyranny. It is a despotism and a domination far worse than that of any czar. It is a cruel dictatorship gone crazy with power and oppression. The first step which the communists take is the overthrow of capitalism and organized labor. The communists, to succeed, are trying to get the working men and women, together with the boys and girls, of every country to join in destroying all existing forms of government, other than communism, that are now flourishing in the world. In these hard times, when so many workers are out of work and therefore are depressed, the communists hold out all manner of impossible things that sound good but in reality are only deceitful promises, to allure the hungry and the discouraged. In other words, the communists are trying to stir up a world revolution. Books, newspapers, theaters, movies and schools, all of which are free, are being used for this wicked purpose.

This country of ours is infested with undermining termites. The agitators and instigators in this movement are of a race and character that have been out to rule the world for years.

Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, N. J., showed the people of the world his idea of protection of our democratic government. All good Americans should defend it likewise, because the time has arrived whereby action should be taken in order to preserve our democratic government.

Remember, Russia does not have organized labor proper.

VICTOR A. GERARDI, SR.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Time and tide wait for no man or scribe, either, and here we are caught short, or as we would usually put it, unprepared. It seems that hardly is the ink dry on the paper before it is time for another letter. Why cannot those efficiency experts or engineers improve the lot of the lowly scribe as he attempts to do for the employers? Are we to go on month after month in the same old rut—sometimes with an over supply of material and at others woefully lacking even meager bits of news?

Well, anyhow, the economic situation improved in some directions and in others is somewhat worse, possibly following out the general trend. But this time of the year the old adage about hope springs eternal, etc., comes to the rescue and we all look forward to better times and better conditions.

Judging by the way the meeting went on at the last of the month, one would gather old times had returned. Here we found Brother Charles Giese in possession of the floor and defending it and himself against all comers. Johnny Parthree was up on all fours and did his little bit. The rest of the orators were not a bit bashful in de-

manding the floor to expound their theories and orate in general. Altogether, we doubt whether the boys got anywhere after all their oral gymnastics.

We were rather pleasantly surprised to find ourself seated beside Brother McCormack, who was so desperately ill last year that his life was despaired of. Welcome, Mac! and very glad to see you are able to work again. Tell that brother of yours who is so terribly silent that it wouldn't hurt us a bit if he would open up once in awhile and either call us or drop a line. Must we publish in the newspapers that we crave a little more news from him?

The school for helpers and apprentices is functioning wonderfully and the boys are profiting handsomely in their newly acquired knowledge of what Mr. Ohm did for the law. Some of them still think he was a great lawyer. Did you say shocking? Ben Reinig is performing his duties as a sort of overseer at the school and Ben is doing a good, conscientious job.

We have come to the conclusion the anteroom around the corner must be doing an exceptionally good business on meeting nights, judging by the smacking of lips and general feeling of well-being the boys display on their return to the hall. Can that be the real reason for all the orators suddenly desiring to do their stuff?

The boys of Local B-309 deserve great credit for that remarkable job they did on that Cahokia plant. The safety record is something to marvel at, especially when we recall the jobs done in this locality with the large casualty list.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Editor:

"On the Air from Columbia Square"

With this now well-known phrase the Columbia Broadcasting System opened its new studio in Hollywood. Without exception, this is the finest radio center now on the West Coast. It is modernistic in design and furnishings, and is equipped with the latest equipment obtainable.

From 6 a. m. until 12.45 a. m. of the opening day, the most talented stars of the world's largest entertainment capital joined in a series of programs heard over the largest radio facility ever arranged. From coast to coast of the United States; over the Canadian network and by short wave to Europe and to South America went 14 programs originating in Columbia's ultra-modern new Hollywood studio.

Brilliantly lighted and behind sound-proofed, shadowless, double-glass windows 20 feet long, is the Hollywood nerve center of the Columbia Broadcasting System, exposed to public view in the foyer of the new \$2,000,000 Columbia Square. This nerve center is technically known as "master control."

All programs originating in the C. B. S. Hollywood studio are transmitted directly to master control and then routed over telephone lines to the KNX transmitter and the various other stations of the coast-to-coast Columbia network. These programs are set up in advance, and when a program is ready to go on the air, the engineer in the master control simply presses a button which operates all the pre-set relays automatically.



"The most completely modern radio station in the United States," Columbia's new Hollywood studio. Above, the control room with equipment installed by L. U. No. 40, Los Angeles. This local also furnishes electrical maintenance men.



Exterior view of Columbia's new broadcasting studio building.

The public is able to see this intricate operation which is explained by electric signs indicating the sections of the network to which the program is being sent.

Visitors are also able to see sound waves actually being transmitted. The sound of a radio program is transformed by the microphone into electrical impulses or energy which is transmitted through master control, where four oscilloscopes make the sound waves on four separate screens five inches in diameter.

Each of the eight new studios is a complete program unit, independent of the others in equipment, power, lighting, and air-conditioning. In the four largest studios, observation booths have been installed, so that sponsors or CBS officials may hear the broadcast, just as it is being transmitted to the public. In the executive offices there is installed a loud speaker system where the officials can listen in on any program in any of the eight studios.

More than a score of radio's outstanding transcontinental broadcasts, plus a large number of major network productions aired throughout the 11 western states, originate weekly from KNX, the Columbia key station in Hollywood.

Station KNX boasts an imposing history of achievement from its start in 1924 as a small 500-watt station, located in one corner of the Paramount Picture Studio, to the 50,000-watt position it now holds. The new studio building just completed stands on the site of the old well-known Christy Studios on Sunset Boulevard at Gower.

A new KNX transmitter, located in the vicinity of El Nido, near Los Angeles, is

being constructed to be ready for use by August, 1938. Joint operation of the new transmitter and the new C. B. S. studios will complete Columbia's plans to equip its West Coast headquarters with the ultimate in broadcasting equipment. C. B. S. western division engineer, Lester Bowman, has stated that the new transmitter will provide a particularly improved signal for KNX south of Los Angeles far into Mexico. This will assure the greatest possible coverage for the 50,000 watts of power which carry C. B. S. programs to KNX listeners from Alaska to Australia. With the announcement that work has started on the new transmitter building, and that the new studios are complete, Donald W. Thornburgh, vice president of C. B. S. in charge of Pacific Coast operations, points out that KNX, Hollywood, soon will be the most completely modern radio station in the United States.

Members of Local Union No. 40 had the assignment of installing all of the speech equipment at the new studios, and are now waiting for the "go ahead" signal for the work on the new transmitter. C. B. S. is also employing members of Local No. 40 as its electrical maintenance men.

Local Union No. 40 takes great pleasure in congratulating C. B. S. on its wonderful achievement, and expresses appreciation to Mr. Thornburgh, Les Bowman and the rest of the C. B. S. staff—a group of real fellows whom we are proud to know and associate with.

CHARLES L. THOMAS.

L. U. NO. B-48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Although Dame Nature has sprung her spring weather again out our way, building has not started taking advantage of it as yet. With work slack a number of men are idle, and the day things start popping is going to look mighty nice.

The state of Oregon is now building a new Capitol building to replace one destroyed by fire some time back. Construction also goes forward on a new state library building and plans are being made for later construction of a complete group of buildings to house state offices.

Competition of architects was nation-wide. Plans accepted were those of Trowbridge, Livingston & Keally, of New York. Oregon associate architects were Whitehouse & Church, of Portland.

Construction work is in charge of the State Capitol Reconstruction Commission, of which Business Manager Joe Lake is a member. The commission is composed of nine members, three appointed by the speaker of the house, three by the speaker of the senate and three by the governor. Brother Lake has been in a favorable position to guard organized labor's welfare at all sessions of the commission.

Major construction work will be finished in June of this year and minor work completed in approximately one year. Estimated total expenditure is \$2,500,000 of which \$2,300,000 is marked for construction cost. Ross B. Hammond, Inc., has the general construction contract.

The foreman in charge of wiring is from this local, as well as some fixturers. Other electrical workers are from I. B. E. W. Local No. 280, Salem, Oreg.

Local No. B-48 is progressing nicely with

the divisions of Postal Telegraph, radio operators and radio servicemen.

The radiomen of the service group and public address systems have now for their guidance a list of standard prices made available by the Radio Research Club. Brother Saelens discussed the method of using the list and made it known these prices were the same as had been used in some shops for two years. Numerous of the better shops, including our largest department store, follow quite closely these quotations. The price list was presented with a "take it or leave it" attitude so that shops might follow it if they considered themselves worthy of being in the trade. No shop will be forced to follow this schedule, but it has been asked for by many and is now available for the owners to use, with the hope that they will and that all places in time will use approximately the same system to base charges on even if the actual price varies. The first six weeks vocational course has been completed and comments truly indicate a desire for a fall term.

The problem of curbstoners and basement workers still haunts us. We had hoped to have a program with jobbers to cut out wholesale privileges to those not entitled to such, completed by this time, but as yet have not completed arrangements. More of the new automobiles are being sent out each year already equipped with auto radios, cutting heavily into local sales and installation work. The number of men working has been fairly constant and other than summer auto work and occasional short rushes during the winter there is little change of men. All members have not been kept working steadily, however membership now is limited so that there will not be more members than the trade can use.

That's the story from the City of Roses this time and if you are interested scan our new paper, "Union News," for occasional squibs.

J. A. ERWIN.

L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

The bowling enthusiasts amongst us are winding up a very successful season. The alleys at Englander's, at Hayes Circle, and

those at the Essex House have been the center of attraction on Tuesday and Friday nights respectively. On any of these nights throughout the winter, you could have seen the boys cracking the old wood like nobody's business. All in all, at one time or another, more than a hundred of the Brothers have enjoyed the sport and all that goes with it during the current bowling season. Among the leading pin crashers may be found the names of Brothers Rheinhardt, Conrad, Shue, Robinson, Clark, Santaniello, McLaughlin, Vehling, Gladson, Ditmars, and Beansy, to mention only a few. Brother Rheinhardt's two strings of 267 and 268 take the celluloid frying pan, I believe. He surely ought to be let out of the doghouse for those scores, eh boys?

The American Metal Molding Co., of Irvington, N. J., manufacturers of BX cable, has signed up with this local union. Henceforth, their products will bear a union label. Please take notice, boys, locally and throughout the country.

The new assistant business manager, authorized at the last local union meeting, has been appointed and working in the field, I hear.

Since writing the last letter Brothers Schenkel and Hartdorn have taken a leap into the sea of matrimony. More power to them, and may all their troubles be "little ones."

If any of you boys came across Brothers Jaraba and Lebowitz during the last month, you may have noticed a bit of puffiness about their chests and a tendency to pass out cigars. Ahem! Reason: A beautiful new baby girl, Joan, for Joe, and a handsome new boy, Paul, for Lou.

Those boys who have been working in Trenton's territory praise the conditions down there and the way they were treated while on the job. Thanks a lot, Chris Marcianite and the Trenton boys.

Brother Tom Graham, who has been sick with pleurisy and pneumonia, is in the convalescent stage. The boys wish you a speedy recovery, Tom.

Brother Andy Jacobus and a bus load of the boys visited the long lines department

of the American Telephone and Telegraph in New York City. If any of you want to see \$90,000,000 worth of electrical equipment some time, make the next trip.

I wish to apologize to Brother Elwood Brant for leaving his name out of the dinner committee. It was unintentional, I assure you, Brant, old kid.

Brother Morton "Whitey" Hansen and his relatives lost their best friend, recently, Whitey's mother. I never had the pleasure of meeting her during her lifetime but if "by their seed you shall know them," she must have been a grand lady and a fighter. Our sympathy goes out to you and yours, Whitey.

Saturday evening, May 21, at the Essex House, Newark, N. J., a group of 540, composed of members of the I. B. E. W., their wives, relatives, friends, officials of allied labor organizations and city officials sat down to a delicious turkey dinner, tendered to Fred L. Miller, charter member of Local B-52, in honor of his completion of 40 years of continuous good standing in the local union and in the Brotherhood.

After the dinner had been served and the tables cleared, Local Union President Mandeville introduced the toastmaster of the evening, none other than jovial and witty ex-Governor Hoffman, of the state of New Jersey. Governor Hoffman, between sallies of wit and humor, in turn introduced the speakers, who briefly but forcefully paid tribute to Brother Miller's career as a trade unionist and as electrical inspector in the city electrical bureau. Those called upon to speak were Donald Fox, deputy to Mayor Ellenstein, who spoke in behalf of the mayor, who could not be present; Deputy Commissioner Cozzolino, who spoke in behalf of Commissioner Murphy, who was forced to be away on city business; Louis P. Marcianite, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor; Edward J. Hillock, chairman of the Essex County Board of Business Agents, and Frazier Holzlohner, vice president of the Essex County Building Trades Council.

Among other distinguished guests attending the dinner were I. B. E. W. Interna-



Distinguished guests and a handsome turnout from the local, honored Fred L. Miller, for 40 years of good standing in the Brotherhood and the Local Union No. B-52, of Newark, N. J.

tional Representative S. James Cristiano; Ralph B. Ward, chief electrical inspector of the city of Newark; Harold A. Pierson, state assemblyman, and business manager of the Morristown, N. J., local; and many officers of most of the I. B. E. W. locals throughout the state of New Jersey and New York City.

At the conclusion of the speeches, Brother Mandeville presented Brother Miller with a solid gold, lifetime membership card in the I. B. E. W. Mrs. Miller, sitting close by among a group of friends, had been presented with a bouquet of orchids earlier in the evening.

After the presentation of the local union's gift to Brother Miller, an entertaining variety floor show was staged under the guiding hand of the floor committee, headed by Brother Jack O'Brien. And when the last act was finished the floor was rapidly cleared for dancing to a late hour. Music was furnished by Dave Fields and his orchestra.

The committee that handled this affair for Local Union B-52 deserves plenty of praise and thanks for the smooth way in which the different phases of the dinner were handled. As one member expressed it, we can get together and have a good time if we try hard enough. Let's hope that we will make every effort to learn to play together. That is more important than getting along at work, I believe. It would have a tendency to bring out the humanness in us, something that is often swamped under the economic pressure of the times.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA.

L. U. NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

Our contractors are evidently well pleased with our present set-up, as the majority of them have signed our new agreement two months ahead of time.

Conditions are favorable for a bright future. Though we are not having a boom, work is coming right along. The future looks extra bright for the next 12 months, and though we will not need extra help we will have enough for all our men. Should conditions arise where more men are needed our able business manager, Joe McDonald, will send out the call. And while on the subject I will say that we have a mighty fine and able manager in Mac. He is a human dynamo, always busy and well worth his salary.

He is working on the neon sign men now. At our last meeting we installed nine new members. It will not be long before we will have them all in, 100 per cent.

As we Texans, especially we San Antonions, are very proud of our climate, I will say a few words about our weather. We have been having a little too much rain (not the California dew type, but very damp nevertheless).

Our fishing season started May 1 with a bang, with many of our members indulging. Besides the many rivers and streams in the near vicinity, there is the coast only a few hours away and the Menena Dam and other lakes near by.

Back to shop talk. Since the times call for air conditioning many of our stores in town are installing air conditioning plants, making it very nice for the shoppers and extra nice for the electrician who gets the job. Then, too, our department stores have a disease known as modernization, that means new wiring, new fixtures, plus the air conditioning already mentioned.

I think I should take a course in journalism as I notice that some of our Brothers turn in some journalistic masterpieces that are hard to beat. In closing, I would like to write all our Brothers who are able (please notice "who are able") to come, and we will



Want to be revived? Here are experts in first aid, winners in the electrical division of the state of Washington's first state-wide contest, the Kelso team of the Puget Sound Power and Light, Brothers Wilson, Martin, Crowe, Gordon, Coulter and Christensen, of L. U. No. B-77.



Second prize winners in the electrical division of Washington's first aid contest, the Seattle team of P. S. P. and L. Co., Brothers McDonald, Anderson, Lyon, Bird and Corwin, L. U. No. B-77.

make their stay here both enjoyable and pleasant.

BILL HODGES.

L. U. NO. B-77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

The industries of the state of Washington in co-operation with the Department of Labor and Industries of the state, held a state-wide first-aid contest at the University of Washington athletic pavilion on Saturday, May 14, in which five of the leading industries were represented by 15 teams, as follows: Five teams in the electrical division, one team in mining, four teams from state, county and municipal division; one team in the pulp and paper division, and three teams in the lumber and logging division.

The I. B. E. W. was well represented in this contest by contestants and judges, also our very able financial secretary, Brother Frank Tustin, was acting in the capacity of one of the judges. There were Brothers from Wenatchee and Bremerton representing the P. S. P. & L. Co., and Tacoma was represented by Brothers A. L. Kelly, Harry Carpenter, King Phelps, Johnny Sayre, Harry Hanson, Carl Osland and Avery Foot, of Local Union No. 483, under the banner of the Tacoma City Light. A group from the Washington Water Power, of Spokane, was there, but I am sorry I did not get to meet them.

The enclosed pictures are of the two winning teams in the electrical division. The winners are the Kelso team of the P. S. P. & L. Co. Reading from left to right are: Brother Art Wilson, captain, a groundman; Brother Gilbert Martin, an operator; the team representative who was appointed by the judges; Brother Merrill Crowe, serviceman; Brother Earl Gordon, a lineman; Brother H. N. Coulter, the patient and a lineman; and Brother Ken Christensen, a Class "B" member.

The team taking second place are the Seattle bunch of the P. S. P. & L. Co., and reading from left to right are: Brother Hector MacDonald, captain, an inspector; Brother John Anderson, a serviceman; Brother Charles Lyon, a serviceman; Brother Roy Bird, a lineman and a crack shot with a rifle (that's what makes him look so wild); and Charlie Corwin (from the coroner's office), an operator and vice president of Local Union No. 77.

In the finals the miners took the prize with a score of 98.8 points and the loggers took second, the score being 97.2.

I regret that there were not more teams in this division and that we were not able to have a little get-together after the contest, but maybe next year we can really go to town. It is the hope of some of the officers of the different safety councils throughout the state and up and down the coast that it will be possible in the near future to have a Pacific Coast conference

and team meet, and it is my belief that Local Union No. 77 will be right out in the front in the future for any of these meets.

The City Light boys are working on a sick leave ordinance and a working agreement with the city fathers. The P. S. P. & L. boys are working on a new agreement for presentation in July. This agreement turns out to be quite a job each year, as it covers so many different classes of employees and such a large territory. Our main trouble seems to lie in the interpretations, and I am sorry to say that some of our own members are not above being to blame for some of the misunderstandings.

Well, by next month the stringing of wire on the new Skagit highline should be started under the supervision of Fritz Ziebarth, of California. He got the bid at a considerable under the City Light's estimate and we wonder if he has really come around after the St. Johns deal.

Well, I see by the papers that Big Business still likes lots of taxes and labor troubles. They lay off a lot of men and the men go on relief, relief comes from the government funds, government funds come from taxes and taxes come from what few workers that are left and they get mean and ask for more wages of business that has just got an increase in taxes, too. I hope that some day, instead of forcing labor to lay off and take the first cut in wages, that the cut starts with some of that 6 per cent money outstanding against invisible assets.

President Tracy's letter to Mr. Keating, editor of "Labor," should make quite a jump in that paper's circulation and especially so if the workers were interested in this railroad problem and the proposed 15 per cent cut in rail workers' wages. That cut would sure knock the props out from under a lot of the wage scales for a lot of the allied industries.

That article on A. E. Morgan would sure look good alongside of the comments on his removal by the commentators, Boake Carter, Walter Lippman or Carter Field, and I wish we could have more comparisons to read on such matters as these.

The C. I. O. took quite a setback in the public's mind here in Seattle when they went through the picket lines of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and I know a few of the waterfront boys that felt pretty cheap, after all the C. I. O. had said about unity of labor.

Don't forget the annual electrical workers' picnic at Shady Beach, Saturday, July 23. Brother Ray Coolley is chairman for Local Union No. 77, and we expect him to put on a real show, even if he is hobbling around with a cane and steel braces on his legs from a fall last December.

IRVING PATTEE.

L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

Our thirty-ninth anniversary banquet is now a memory but we believe the 173 members and guests will remember it for a long time.

Old "Rag Bag" was the unofficial photographer and the accompanying pictures speak for themselves, only I'll introduce the people: Giving the welcoming speech is our president, Ed-

ward A. Connell; on his right are Brother and Mrs. Arthur Bruczicki, business manager; next is Mr. and Mrs. Charles Granning. "Charlie" Granning is a charter member of Local No. 86, but has been a contractor for many years, is president of the contractors' association. Next to him is another charter member, now a pensioned member and well loved by all, "Old Bill" Cook.

On President Connell's left are Brother and Mrs. Alex Kinmond. He is the Brother who had charge of the banquet arrangements. Next to them are Brother Ben Pitt, another charter member, and Mrs. Pitt.

Our financial secretary, "Andy" Knauf, had to get sick Saturday morning and missed the banquet. We told him not to eat lobster at midnight!

Brother Connell spoke on the trials and hardships Local Union 86 passed through in these 39 years; of how the early organizers traveled on freight cars and in rags, often without food or shelter, in order to build up the Brotherhood; of how one delegate going to an early convention in Baltimore (by "side door" Pullman) lost both of his legs; of Harry Sherman, one of our first national presidents (I. O.) and secretaries, who, we are proud to know, lived, until his death, in Rochester. While President Connell was introducing the guests and members he introduced Brother Cook. When Brother Cook stood up to acknowledge the introduction he held up his hand for silence. He said: "When I came in here I was taken up to this table (speakers'

table), where I found a card with my name on it on a plate. I didn't want to sit here. I don't belong here. I belong out there (pointing to the members' tables). I'm just 'Old Bill.'" To most of you that may not mean much, but I feel sure every man and woman at that dinner will remember "Old Bill," our "Old Bill," as he made that statement.

Brother William Fisher, business manager of Buffalo, with three other members of Local Union 41 and their wives, also Brother Harry Jordon, business manager of Niagara Falls, with six other members and their wives, attended.

Several of the boys were talking about our emblem and the possible significance of different parts of it. In our April JOURNAL, pages 176 and 177, there was some reference to the emblem. But what we would like to know from some of you old-timers is: What did the clenched left hand, the 17 bolts of lightning, the coiled rope around "International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers," the colors of gold and blue all mean? Or was there no meaning?

Also the "old-timers" tell me we used to have a regular "ritual" initiation. How about it, you old-timers? Can you tell us youngsters more of these things from the "dim and distant past?"

A few weeks ago our organizing committee chairman was trying to organize a local radio station. He was more or less checkmated by a C. I. O. organizer who painted rosy pictures about what they would do for the broadcast operators. We wrote to

the I. O. and by return mail we received enough data from our research department, data that were facts and figures, that when we let these men read it they immediately knew in their minds what organization they belonged in. These boys made application and will be members of Local Union B-86 by the time you read this.

There are two other stations in Rochester that we are starting on next and we hope to announce that the radio broadcast operators here are organized 100 per cent.

If our old friend, Lewis Holstenstein, out in San Francisco, reads this, let him know that the picture he wants will be in the mail soon. Your photographer does his work by the old kitchen sink, kitchen table method. It's his ambition to have a dark room in the cellar where he can splash and slop to his heart's content whenever he wants to. As it is now, he has to develop and print "catch-as-catch-can."

Business is slow here, as all over, due to big business' "sit-down strike" against the government, but we feel sure that labor, government and business will start the wheels of commerce turning again soon.

"RAG BAG" MEADE.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Monthly Knock

To the dog who bit one of our sign members, which put all ideas of a sit-down strike out of his mind.

June is the month of roses in this neck of the woods, but more important to the mem-



L. U. No. B-86 celebrated its thirty-ninth anniversary as the banquet tables were spread. Note large I. B. E. W. emblem displayed; and loud-speaker system attached to column.



At the speaker's table, President Edward A. Connell gives the address of welcome for L. U. No. B-86.

bers of Local No. 103, it is election time. At this writing, May 25, the writer has no idea who all the candidates for the many offices are to be, but we can be sure that the usual hustle and bustle to get out the vote will be the order of the day.

This is one local union where the membership have the last word; where all have the right to exercise their right of franchise. This is proper and will continue. Remember the "Boston Tea Party"?

Election day, the last Saturday in June, is also the "biennial convention" of Local 103 and it is, indeed, pleasing to see many of our "old-timers," bless them, greet each other with a warm handclasp and to hear their many conversations. Their task in building and the job of keeping alive the spirit of unionism through the years shall never be forgotten.

Your humble servant firmly believes that one of the most important problems confronting this organization today is the task of devising ways and means to provide security for our older members. With compensation insurance companies placing a barrier against the employment of all over 45, it behooves all of us to get busy to see to it that proper legislation is enacted into law to prohibit these money barons, who by their unfair and un-American tactics, prevent a man who is committing the "crime of growing old" the right to earn a decent living.

If we are to continue to wallow in the slough of a new depression it will be not only wise but humane to cut the pension age from 65 to 60 years. If anyone wants an argument, just let him say to me that this can't be done.

Now that Boston, Mass., has again hit the headlines throughout the country as the healthiest city in America and has received first award to prove it, this column goes on record for the bringing of the I. B. E. W. convention to this city, when and after we get to Toronto.

Headlines also carried the story that "Buck Hitler" rides again. The Nazi leader in America has made it quite plain that this land of the free will be their next stamping ground. What a maniac he must be. This palooka has evidently failed to read American history. He will, if he has half a brain, carry back to "Buck" that a hands off program for America is in order, after committing to memory the stories of Bunker Hill and Lexington in 1775, New Orleans in 1812 and more recently Chateau Thierry and the Argonne.

Continental countries have never been really free and were had for the taking. But when any scatter-brained paper hanger gets the idea that America will accept his foolish plan of government, that guy is headed for the mad house.

Hitler's persecution of our Jewish friends in Europe is sickening. If he or any of his cohorts in this country make any move to attack here, every right-thinking American citizen will quickly call to mind the fact that the Colonial army was saved by a Jew, named Solomon, at Valley Forge. To George Washington he gave his entire fortune of \$150,000. This government owes to the estate of Solomon millions of dollars in interest, which the descendants of that great Jewish American refuse to accept.

Sure, Buck, whenever you wish to try the American plan, come on over and we will permit you to "hang" around to show all who wish to see a man who tried to get tough with our form of government.

Vice President Sam Parker, in a letter from Panama, informs us that he will remain there indefinitely. His sound advice and executive experience will be missed greatly.

It is with sincere pleasure, Sam, that, via the WORKER, I send to you personal greetings from your many buddies at home. Any addresses you may be interested in, Sam, will be forwarded to you with all possible speed upon request. Some of your old hunting and fishing pals envy no little your many jaunts through the fields and streams of the tropics.

At this writing I am now rounding out my fourth year as press secretary, executive board member, acting vice president for the last eight months, and if you have enjoyed, in any small way, my humble efforts, my happiness is complete. Yours for a more closely woven Brotherhood.

Monthly Boost

To the long-legged bird, commonly called the stork, for the nine-pound son he left at our home May 15.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

A reform brought about by force, at its best is only temporary. Liberty and justice are essential to good government and general welfare.

Sincerity, honesty of purpose, educational development of the spirit of fair play and volunteer action are responsible, democratic and tend to promote self reliance, trustworthiness and pride of honor with wholesome and lasting effect.

Jefferson once said that the more laws the less government. Blackstone also gave expression to his thoughts and said, "Law is the embodiment of the moral sentiment of the people." Again he said, "Good laws make it easier to do right and harder to do wrong." No people were ever better than their laws.

We all should remember and appreciate the tremendous debt our civilization owes to science, as well as good statesmanship, and administrators in public life, including labor union exponents and civic leaders in the stride for general welfare. But some of our political leaders are selfishly actuated, lacking moral stamina, and some more are subservient and seldom make the grade of worthy civic accomplishment.

When all is considered, the Wagner Federal Labor Relations Act was a godsend to the toiling masses. If there is anything severe in its course and scope of its action, the unscrupulous high lords of industry in general and arbitrary employers in particular are responsible. The trades union movement is the vanguard for human legislation and principles of social and economical security and brotherhood of man.

In the pursuit of civic betterment through the medium of the trades union movement and art of collective effort, we must realize that we are morally associated in a common cause of sublime truth, trust, justice and mercy, culminating a contrivance of mutual progress and security, embodying the fundamentals of faith, hope and charity, as a covenant of virtue, inspiration and co-operation, accruing a fair deal to all in the stride for improvement of honest endeavor.

We should also be aware of the fact that good will, understanding and conscious responsibility of moral limitations and lawful restraint, within a guild, are potent factors in co-ordinating harmonious relationships and stability in volunteer organization. In union there is strength; individuality is frail and weak in the tussle.

This spirit and effect should also apply to industrial mutual representation of affairs. The interest of both capital and

labor is identical and should co-ordinate harmoniously.

The Golden Rule

No sit-down strike, or confiscation of property, or use or abuse of it. We must not tamper with the sacred rights of others. It is criminal and demoralizing in effect. It also invites serious retaliation. This repulsive attitude, regardless of how fascinating and advantageous it may be at any time as a reprisal, is morally wrong and out of the order of things in civil pursuit. It is raiding by force the sacred rights of others. In fact, it is trespassing pure and simple, and not justified under the law or principle of ownership.

It takes two people to quarrel, and at least two sides to disagree. If two or more people or sources fail to settle a dispute between themselves amicably, the principles of mediation, conciliation and arbitration is the moral and orderly remedy.

If a cause is just and warrants retaliation, then justify it by placing the responsibility on the arbitrary source. Strike only as a last resort and in the regular way and stand your ground in the open. But avoid it if possible. Strikes are much like crime, in effect; they don't pay. Always remember there is a limit to everything. We must not let our feelings run away with our better judgment and resort to violence against antagonistic employers to pull a switch and plunge innocent victims of a community in darkness, creating a crisis, minimizing life, health and property and jeopardizing the interest of other fair employers, and stifling industry, hospitalization and business in general. Surely, this attitude is not justified. It is outrageous. The pendulum of fair dealing runs true in any endeavor and should be adhered to.

We are members of the union of our craft and righteously situated and affiliated with the A. F. of L. Therefore, if there is anything wrong with the federal labor union policy, or progressive adjustment contemplated within it or in the rank and file of the Brotherhood or its affiliates—even on the outside of it as a matter of public concern—let us in our regular lawful way subscribe the remedy like a real American and good citizen.

Locally

Business is very slow and work trailing at a low ebb. A few Brothers are working out of town and many idle here. Improvement, if any, from the federal housing boom or works projects as far as affecting our craft seems to be very remote and far away in the distance.

Yours for the reuniting of labor and progress of the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

L. U. NO. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

"Be a kibitzer, Brother, it's easier." Possibly some of you members read the article which drew comment from other locals. If you didn't read it, you can find it in the March issue, which drives to the point on the kibitzer's part.

We have our charter opened again and hope to see a lot of new faces. We have lost a few of our members who came into the local on our last drive, but we are more than glad to keep what we got. Of course, we couldn't help losing them; they didn't benefit at all, so they say. A few of them paid one month's dues and put the union in hock for five or six. So what did we lose? These few figure, "Never pay any dues; you always get something for nothing."

From a source up in the country, word comes of Brother Lucco being in the dog house, and we appreciate Sister Millie's doings in keeping him in for awhile, as no married man has the right to stay out late at night and playing that pastime game of "buskil." It just can't be done. So Brother Lucco, I'll write to Millie and ask forgiveness for you, so we can see you at the meetings oftener.

The following was in the Camden paper, and a sad occasion it is. Your scribe has to say a few words on it. "Glassboro Lineman Killed Atop Pole." One of the best liked linemen around these parts was taken away from the "gang." It so happened that there was a job spacing 4,000 V live wires. How the accident occurred? It is just one of those things where opinions ran rampant. The thing of importance is, Daniel E. Graves, a retired chief petty officer, was the victim of a freak accident which claimed his life. It is mighty tough to lose men of his caliber; a careful workman and a soft-spoken gentleman. We expected Brother Graves to take out his ticket, for which he had already made application, but that is beside the point. In his passing the union has lost a gentleman with a union heart. This local extends the deepest sympathy to his wife and family.

J. A. Woidel, Jr., division manager, and Brother Leon Leek, general foreman, deserve a lot of credit in their assisting the line crew in applying artificial resuscitation. These boys tried even after being

informed that there wasn't a chance of recovery.

Fellows, that is what you call men of high type and plenty fight. This local feels mighty proud of you all.

Your scribe visited Local 211, of which Brother Bachie is "master of ceremonies." Fellows, that is one local where your punctuation has to be above par; really these boys call you on not dotting your i's. Brother Bachie has a swing to the gavel; it starts out with a bill pierce knock, ending with a bang, which sounds like a six-volt bell circuit short, but really these boys are union spirited and I enjoyed myself to the limit. Things are conducted in grand style.

The job in Cape May is wound up and Brother Schockey, who acted as job steward, did a grand job of it. This union had the pleasure of working with a good outfit, Day & Zimmerman.

Sorry to have missed out in last issue, but I was late in getting the stuff to press. I was left out, which goes to show you that even I can be late.

The C. I. O. held their confab, that is to say the "Amalgamated Workers," which takes in tailors, cutters and what have you. The boys enjoyed their stay here, being entertained by Mayor La Guardia and Mr. John Lewis. Your scribe talked to a few of the workers to find out some dope. The boys seem to be going strong from their standpoint. This was gathered

from one of the foremen in a large manufacturing company.

Well, fellows, our local has joined up with the Building Trades, which is a step forward in bringing the union closer together and making harmony amongst different crafts.

Brother Bert Chambers is still handling the business agent's job for us, which he has handled quite effectively, and our local really appreciates the work done by this Brother, as it has meant plenty to us as a union body.

A few of our members have taken a fade-out of the union. It is quite a blow to us in this respect. They got what we got, weren't satisfied with this but put a sticker on us for a few months' dues. So what do you fellows think of them now? Control yourselves, I'm thinking the same; but I know the Editor would strike out any expression of it at the first glance, but at least I can carry this around with me.

The Million Dollar Pier has changed hands here, being now called Hammond's Million Dollar Pier. This gentleman has remodeled and cleaned the place up with union craftsmen. It really makes a big difference on the walk to see the pier all cleaned up, and I'm sure all crafts of Atlantic City wish the new management a lot of success.

SESS.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

With May Day, 1938, comes the welcome news of a wage increase for the members of Local Union No. 212. Without any struggle except a few agreeable meetings of the contractors with the local union wage board, the new scale of \$1.50 per hour was adopted and became effective Monday morning, May 16, 1938. This was an increase of 10 cents per hour under practically the same old working rules, among which the two outstanding are a 40-hour week and double time for all overtime.

This May Day also finds us in the midst of much activity preparatory to the selection of the official body for Local Union No. 212 for the ensuing two years. Election takes place June 20, and at the present time prospective candidates, lieutenants and ward bosses are all on their toes and those who will be successful in establishing themselves in the major offices will certainly know that there was real opposition to overcome to get there.

Was just interrupted by a phone call from Brother Schweppe telling me of the death of my dear friend and Brother, Al Weisenberger, who passed away suddenly at his home Sunday, May 22. Al was one of the older members of No. 212 and our association has been very close over a period of many years, and I can truthfully say that he had one of the most remarkable natures of any man that I ever knew. On a job he never complained about his work but was ever ready to help someone out of difficulty when necessary and I don't believe that he ever made a single unkind remark about a fellow workman. He was one of the most finished mechanics that ever worked out of our local and was always at hand to promote any movement for general good and welfare. Brother Weisenberger leaves a host of friends which covers everyone who knew him and we all feel the loss of one who in every respect was of the type and caliber which makes one a valuable asset to any organization.

Looking over news of this city dated 50 years ago, I find many items of considerable interest and worthy of note.

NOTICE

To Local Unions Needing Electric and Neon Sign Workers Including Tube Benders

May 24, 1938.

In order to be helpful to local unions requiring electrical and neon sign workers including tube benders, the International Office has established the following service:

Any local needing such men can secure such by communicating direct with this office. In making requests please advise the wages paid and the approximate duration of jobs.

Dan W. Lacy

International President.

I find General William T. Sherman as one of the first arrivals to attend the Loyal Legion convention at the Burnet House, where he and General Grant planned his famous march to the sea. This old hostelry has long since been torn down and the site is now occupied by the annex to the Union Central Life Insurance Building.

Also, 1888 marks the musical greatness of Cincinnati, by putting on its first May Festival in Music Hall. It was given in the presence of an audience of 5,000 people whom the reporters noted were distinguished for wealth, beauty and culture, which undoubtedly excluded all wire jerkers.

Nat Goodwin also opened a two weeks' engagement at the old Grand Opera House, with two offerings, one of which was "Lend Me Five Shillings," in which Mr. Goodwin played the party of the tipsy "Mr. Gollightly," as he could very truly call himself, and the genial comedian found himself much at home in the part. More than once the old Grand was dark for the night while Nat was across the street indulging with congenial companions and the audience that had assembled were sent away.

Many a fair maiden was led to the altar to become a June bride in 1888, but one of the most interesting to members of Local Union No. 212 was Miss Lizzie Behret, who became the wife of our good friend and Brother, George C. Rost. I imagine that I can see them making their way to the home of Rev. Henry Pohlmeier, who tied the knot so tight that June 27, 1938, will mark the celebration of the fiftieth wedding anniversary of a grand old couple.

George was born and spent all his life (excepting a few recent years) in "Over the Rhine" Cincinnati, so it was quite fitting that this wedding party should have been celebrated at the old Wielert's Garden.

They settled down, still "Over the Rhine," and as years passed were blessed with a family of seven children, of whom four are still alive, all boys, and the proud possessors of families of their own.

There is Cliff, who follows the electrical trade and is an active member of Local Union No. 212; Albert, who is a salesman with a Cincinnati electrical supply company, and Fred and George, Jr., who are postal clerks in the Cincinnati post office.

Those who knew George of the earlier days will recall that he was a member of old No. 30, which was a mixed local. He was also a charter member and the first president of Local Union No. 212.

He learned his trade and worked for 49 years for the A. Becker and Sons Electric Co., Cincinnati, that being the only electrical firm for which he ever worked. He received a wedding present from Mr. Becker, a Seth Thomas clock (to help him get to work on time), which is still running and in perfect condition.

The first real scale of wages which George can recall was \$15 per week. However, this was not based on an hourly rate, but was received for six days' work at nine hours per day.

Some of his old pals from No. 212 who worked with him during that period were Pattie Cox and George McLaughlin, both deceased; Bill Slater and Bob Lively, who are now receiving I. B. E. W. pensions; John McFadden, for a number of years out of our jurisdiction; Art Liebenrood, the old maestro who has served for ages as our financial secretary, and Bill Crawford, who is still with us, working at the trade and causing many of our younger element to step some to keep up the pace.

George has received our pension for about eight years and today you can find

him and Mrs. Rost living a model life in retirement. He still gets a great kick in relating to you the good times he had once upon a time "Over the Rhine" at such places as Schumann's, Kessel's, Bertie's, The Whitehouse, Shaperler's (now Cosmopolitan Hall), Billie and Lou's, Nick Henry's, Rensing's, Wielert's, Chick and George's, and Joe Schweninger's (Cincinnati's never-beaten councilman).



BROTHER GEORGE C. ROST AND WIFE on their fiftieth wedding anniversary, June 27.

George was one of Schweninger's close friends, which caused him to mess around in politics occasionally. Since his retirement from the electrical trade he served for two years under Judge Darby as clerk of common pleas court.

As a body, we join in extending to you, George, and Mrs. Rost our heartiest congratulations on this fiftieth wedding anniversary and sincerely hope that you both live on and on to see many happy returns of the day.

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Ho, ho, hum! Vacation is here again, but what can you do in June? I was going to do a lot of fishing this year. Now the family wants me to go on a long hike. I have decided to stay close to home, at least until the cast is removed from my broken leg.

By the time you read this, congratulations will be in order for Mack Gaynor. I have talked to him with tears in my eyes as big as a depression dollar, but the boy simply insists on double harness. Well, Mack, remember that married men make the best husbands and that a wife is man's best friend.

P. S.—My wife has just quit looking over my shoulder—stay single, you darn fool, stay single!

June marks an event in the life of Larry Facker; also I have met the beautiful blushing bride. Clark Gable could take lessons from that boy and Mack Sennett could learn how to pick 'em from him. And I understand that she has a steady job, too.

And while you are busy congratulating

these two boys, you may also pat Bill Irvin and Martin Stockton on the back. These two wise old birds never were married. I don't mean any insinuations by this, fellows; I am only green with envy. Tony Steffis and Gene Carpenter are in this category. Oh, why do so many men have to suffer in this world while others stay single? There should be a law, or something. And now, Irene, that I have furnished you with a partial list of available bachelors, I may add that I will withdraw, leaving you on your own. Who is this Winchell guy?

Things are so slow here at present that the department is catching up on some of their 1932 maintenance. Lines are being straightened, poles being replaced, towers being painted, and even a sewer has been installed at the service building. Now, if we could get a dock built at the club up the river, it would furnish work for several men and would be a good thing for all concerned. If you electrical workers on the Pacific Coast should see a man-mount suddenly appear among you and ask a lot of questions, please treat him with respect, for that will be our president, O. W. Buchanan, who is planning a month's vacation out there in them thar hills where men are men and girls are bathing beauties. But he will be more interested in the men, for Mrs. Buchanan will be with him.

Herman Shissler has been saving his old razor blades for some time, for he is going to visit the Grand Canyon this summer and Butch Koehler told him it was a good place to throw them.

Hank Shomberg hopes to have his new launch done in time for his vacation in Indiana. The old motor box won't stand another season with the outboard motor. He has flooded his cellar and finds it does not leak. Six feet of foundation is all of the wall that will have to be removed to get it outside.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

More news from L. U. No. 275. The beginning is not so cheerful. At our last meeting, May 19, we received the news that one of our Brothers, Charles Nelson, was in the hospital and would not be able to work for at least six months. He was working on a job just east of here where two young fellows putting down a well were killed. They were taking down the drilling rig when it hit a 2,300-volt line. The youths were killed outright and the father of one severely burned. Brother Nelson rushed over and worked over the youths for nearly an hour but to no avail. He has not been well for some time and the terrible scene and great exertion were too much for his weak heart. As a result he is in the hospital. So, here are the best wishes for a quick recovery and lots of luck to a man who risked his own life trying to save another's. The I. B. E. W. should have more like him.

The weather here is finally getting a little warmer, but the work is not doing its part by picking up. We have no big jobs in progress and there doesn't seem to be any prospect of any starting.

Brother Ed Plunkett has returned from his winter hideout in the land of sunshine and is as tanned as can be, surely looks good. He is the only charter member left in our local and is about due to retire. But don't let that and his gray hair fool you, for he can still step around like a kid.

Last month I noticed some of the scribes wanted to know how the rest felt about retirement pension at 60. We here are all very

much in favor of it. As you know it is hard enough nowadays for a young man to get a job, let alone an older one, when every employer thinks life ends at 40.

More than ever, in these times, I am sure the old timers would appreciate that money to help them along. After all, you can't take it with you. So, let's all do all we can to change the age limit, even if each one of us has to be charged a small assessment.

I am sure glad to see the interest taken in the label campaign. It will help our members get work.

I would like to say "Hello" to the fellows Brother John Linn and myself worked with on the Fisher Body job in Flint, and at this time thank members of L. U. No. 948 and Business Agent Bert Knight for courtesies and favors shown us. Well, Homer, the perch are not biting here as yet, but will let you know soon.

To everyone who reads this, if you come within the jurisdiction of L. U. No. 275, report to the business agent and save yourself some sorrow.

TED CREVIER.

L. U. NO. B-309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor:

This is Local Union No. B-309. Note that "B" carefully; it is pregnant with meaning. It means that a new day has dawned for the Brotherhood; that complete unionization of the electrical industry is in sight. It means we are rebuilding our organization along lines that, until now, have made the public utilities almost impregnable to our assaults. We have been hunting big game with a bean-shooter for years, and that "B" is a bullet—and it is bringing home the bacon.

Some of the chief beneficiaries of the B plan of organization are the corporation employees in the smaller communities. These are being taken under the wings of older, stronger locals, so our B takes on another meaning, namely, Big Brother.

Each group that has been organized under this plan has had different problems to meet; different people to face; but in the main their stories have a similar tone. Perhaps a brief history of our sub-local in Jefferson City, Mo., may be interesting and helpful to other groups being drilled in the maneuvers and tactics of the new army of labor.

The general dissatisfaction of unorganized, underpaid workers, following the great depression, was shared by the employees of the Missouri Power and Light Co. in the Missouri capital. Petitions for improved conditions met with a cold reception. The usual attempt to fend off serious organization by giving the men a hand-picked company union was made by the company officials. It was called the Utilities Operators' Association.

This usually effective anesthetic did not put this group to sleep, and they asked the I. B. E. W. to send an organizer. Brother Petty brought a charter and installed them as Local Union 805, with 40 or 50 members. Guerrilla warfare followed; some of the men were fired for union activity; others dropped out for fear they, too, would be cut off the payroll. Organizer Petty could not be with them all the time; he had troubles scattered over five southwestern states. They needed a Big Brother—and needed him bad. Brother Wegener arrived with the correct answer in March, 1937. It was a proposal that Local Union No. 309, of East St. Louis, act as Big Brother. They were promptly incorporated as a branch of our local and an agreement was negotiated for them in June of that year, with an average increase in wages of \$40 a month. The 62

resident members meet twice a month in a pleasant hall on High Street. Our field business manager, Brother Fahrenkrog, is always within three or four hours' call, and usually sits in the advisor's chair at their meetings.

The officers and nucleus of the group are H. Harrison, L. R. Warner, William Hunziker, Arthur and John Amick, Harry Hall and W. E. Butler. They are a staunch bunch of real union men and we are glad to have them as a part of our far-flung local.

Last week Brother Fahrenkrog organized another group of 110 utility workers in Clinton, Mo. Watch that "B"! It means Big, and Bigger. It will soon mean the Biggest Brotherhood in this country!

JIM ALTIC.

L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Labor is certainly on the march here in Portland. New organizations are appearing every month. Some of the newer entries in the protecting fold of unionism are the teamsters and chauffeurs, a very militant local, the laundry workers and the hotel and restaurant employees.

Our Central Labor Union has done a fine job in reorganizing a Building Trades Council in Portland. On Sunday, May 1, the first meeting of the group was held, with 40 delegates representing 10 local unions in attendance. Brother A. F. Eagles, of Local No. 567, was elected president of the council, while H. D. Wescott, also of Local No. 567, became a trustee.

Our own Horace Howe recently was chosen to fill the office of president of the Central Labor Union. This is indeed an honor for Brother Howe, but it is richly deserved by him. An ardent supporter of union principles, he is contributing much to the success of that body.

Local No. B-1074, one of the newer members of our labor organization, is certainly sailing along under the guiding hand of Brother "Eddie" Fessenden, of Local No. 567, and will soon affiliate with the Central Labor Union.

"Phil" Place, our jovial but hard-working president, has been elected president of the

South Portland War Veterans. If "Phil" is as good a Legionnaire as a union man the veterans certainly have a capable executive.

Our loyal friend and International Vice President of the Second District, Brother Charles Keaveney, was a recent visitor. In company with Brothers "Eddie" Fessenden, of Local No. 567, and Horace Howe, of Local No. 333, he attended a mass meeting at the Bath Iron Works. Many other labor representatives were also present.

On April 30, at a local restaurant, a fine testimonial banquet was tendered to Brother Frank C. McDonald in memory of his 20 years' service in the ranks of labor. A member of Local No. 714, of the Electric Railway Employees, and employed by the same company as our members, he has for many years served as a delegate and secretary of the Portland Central Labor Union, also vice president of the Maine State Federation of Labor. Over 100 members of local unions and friends attended the testimonial. Many persons prominent in Portland and state labor circles were present, and tendered their felicitations to Mr. McDonald. All the speakers were most enthusiastic in their praise for one who has given 20 years of faithful service to labor, and has contributed unceasingly of his time and energy to better the lot of working people.

Buy at home! Buy American! Buy union! This slogan became our theme for the week of May 16 to 21, known as Union Label Week. Highlight of the week's doings was a union label exhibit held on Thursday evening, May 19, at Portland City Hall. This exemplary move on the part of the Central Labor Union was prompted by the huge union industrial exhibit sponsored at this time in Cincinnati by the American Federation of Labor. The exhibit possessed a twofold purpose—first, that of stimulating interest in buying goods bearing the union label, and to bring to the attention of working people the importance of buying American-made goods. The whole affair was indeed a success, and the Central Labor Union is to be congratulated on its fine work in sponsoring such an exhibition.

Now, to close this epistle, may I remind our readers (that is, if any have persevered this



A husky line gang, members of L. U. No. 263, Dubuque, Iowa. Left to right, standing: Brothers Milton Lawson, lineman; William ("Chicken") Brosky, groundman; David Haye, general line foreman; Howard Koch, lineman; Leo J. Heer, lineman. Kneeling: Brothers C. T. Jones, truck driver; Leo Spahn, lineman; Vice President Harry C. Hanley, lineman; William Schmidt, lineman, and a visitor, Lyle Conzet, employee of the Bell Telephone.

far) that the way to enjoy their summer is to come to Maine, "the vacationland," and enjoy our lakes, seashore, scenery, and superb fishing. Incidentally, any members desiring complete information about fishing should write to R. E. Boudway in care of this local. Also to be had on request are two instructive treatises by our noble leader, "Phil" Place, "How to Conduct a Box Social," and "The Trials and Tribulations of the Amateur Auctioneer."

"PINCH-HITTER."

L. U. NO. 339, PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

Summer is once again in our midst, and with it comes the thought of vacation time and all the enjoyments that go to make this season a happy time for all. Just to give this letter a "Chamber of Commerce" flavor, I take the opportunity to invite our Brothers to the south of us to give the Head of the Lakes a thought when planning their vacations. Our fishing grounds are par excellence and the natural beauty of our lakes and forests are unsurpassed by any other place in the world and our summer climate is ideal. So, listen, Brothers, when the call comes to hit the trail. Remember Fort William and Port Arthur. We are situated 200 miles north-east of Duluth.

Our local union is still progressing, taking in the odd new members, and civic employees of both cities have been successful in having wages restored to the basic rate of 1932. The rate for first class linemen is now 88 cents per hour.

To celebrate our progress, we had a social evening after the completion of our last regular meeting. Everyone had a real good time and to those who did not attend, I can only sympathize with them for having missed a rare treat. What say, gang? I can hear the echo, "You bet!"

Still possessing a sense of humor, which

is characteristic of my race, I thank Brother Colson, of Local 773, Windsor, for the humorous minutes of relaxation he afforded me in his dramatic presentation, "Hepburn Under Fire from the Left," Feature No. 2. Atheistic, terroristic, communism, portrayed as a peace-loving friend. This double feature only goes to prove and allay any doubt in my mind as to the political color of the writer.

To my mind, it would only be a waste of time and good Christian democratic energy to carry this controversy to any length, therefore I will be as brief as I can in setting down my few mild remarks. In the first place, I must warn my good friend Hepburn (he grows onions, so do I, so we must be strong friends) thus:

Hepburn, watch your "p's" and "q's." Colson is at variance with your views. Better ask for guidance from on high. Colson's watching you through Stalin's eye.

Most of Brother Colson's enumerated criticisms against the Hepburn government are just myths. Threats and attempts, made personally, do not constitute an injury. It's when it is enacted as government legislation; that's when it hurts. However, in referring to Hepburn's friend "Duplessis," of the so-called padlock law, I might remark that it is regrettable that such a law had to be enacted.

The Quebec "padlock law," so titled by the Communist Party, is a bulwark of democracy and affects only those at variance with our democratic principles. Duplessis is certainly making the communists step to the tune of the "Maple Leaf" instead of the red flag. All power to him. He realizes, as any sane thinking man should do, that one hour of communistic government would do more harm to this Canada of ours than a thousand years of the "padlock law."

Without referring to all the suppressed liberties of communism, one of the most outstanding doctrines is the ousting of God from the lives of its citizens. That in itself is enough to condemn the whole

system, for without God, the law of no man can stand.

It would be wise to remember that there is no true freedom which is not based on Christian principles. That true democracy is not possible except on the basis of Christian principles, and that the basic concepts of Canadianism and Americanism are founded on Christian principles. The only "isms" which belong to this North American continent are Canadianism and Americanism, which, properly regulated, will not run to extreme nationalism.

In closing I would like to convey to Brother Colson that we of the I. B. E. W. are affiliated with the A. F. of L. and not the C. I. O. I would also like to ask him not to take this little controversy too seriously. I like a good argument, also a little humor, and I can at least say that I drew a letter from him after quite an absence from the JOURNAL.

Greetings to Brother Clarence Rabideau, of Portland, Oreg. I was talking to Gertie and she said you wanted to get in touch with us. My address is 1531 Donald. Drop us a line.

F. KELLY.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

"From a tiny acorn grows the mighty oak." Such can be said about the "big night" put on by L. U. No. 348. One cold winter night our worthy president, Harry Billingham, along with Brother W. Dawson, were seated around the fireside talking about things in general, when the question of a social evening crept into the conversation. The seed thus sown that night gradually took root and burst forth in full bloom on Wednesday, April 27, in the form of an anniversary social and dance, this being the thirty-third year of inception of Local No. 348. A large number of Brethren with their wives and sweethearts attended. Thanks to the efforts of Brother J. Tyler and his helpers, hundreds of



A happy gang, the fixture unit of Local No. B-83, Los Angeles, celebrates their first anniversary party, with their industry 90 per cent organized in their city. Kenneth Lundquist, business agent for the unit (center, first row), predicts a big year ahead. All union men in the ninth district have specific orders not to hang fixtures without the label. Some of the shops which use the label and whose employees you see here are: Wholesale—Carr Mfg. Co., 132 Schieffelin St.; Chappel Mfg. Co., 123 W. 18th St.; Eagle Mfg. Co., 2932 E. Gage Ave.; Feldman Co., 612 Wall St.; Ford-Harvey Mfg. Co., 1206 Beach Ave.; Lite Control (reflector work), 1099 W. 35th St.; C. W. Cole & Co., 320 E. 12th St.; Commercial Reflector Co., 3109 Maple Ave. Retail—Beranck and Erwin Co., 2705 W. Pico Blvd.; Schweitzer Brothers, 2837 W. Pico Blvd.; Solar Fixture Co., 444 N. Western Ave.; Strickley-Stein & Gerard, 2404 W. 7th St.; Hollywood Fixture Co., 622 N. Western Ave.; Wagner-Woodruff Co., 830 S. Olive St.

multicolored lights emblazoned the hall and, together with the bunting and other decorations, a veritable fairyland was presented to their view. On the wall behind the stage, illuminated by a spotlight, were large silver letters "I. B. E. W. Local 348," which was flanked by the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. The first part of the program was devoted to varied entertainment on the stage, and the committee, in charge of Brother John Steven, are to be congratulated on the excellent talent which they procured.

A very pleasing incident took place during the evening when Brother Jimmie Frame was presented with a gold watch chain with an I. B. E. W. pendant emblem attached, the occasion marking his thirty-eighth year of membership in the union, having joined St. Louis No. 1 in the year 1900. Brother F. Keyte, in handing over the gift, spoke of the high esteem in which Brother Frame was held, and his wise counsel sought on many occasions being of benefit to the Brethren and the craft in general. Mrs. Frame was also presented with a bouquet of roses.

The needs of the inner man were then attended to, this being in the hands of Brother Mauger and his assistants, and the kitchen presided over by Brother F. Keyte, who I may say is a master in the art of brewing tea and coffee. After refreshments the floor was cleared and dancing was enjoyed until "the wee sma' oors," the orchestra being capably handled by the family of Brother W. Hepburn. The duties of master of ceremonies were in the hands of Brother A. R. Howell and much credit is due him for the clockwork precision and smooth running of the program during the entire evening. Congratulations and thanks are due our genial Brother Harry Simpson, as general chairman, for under his direction all committees spent many hours of hard work in preparation for this event which was voted by all present to be a huge success, and hopes expressed that this may be the forerunner of many similar enjoyable evenings to take place in the Labor Temple in Calgary.

JOHN D. CRAN.

L. U. NO. B-369, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

When it's Derby Day in old Kentucky then the sport of kings is at its best for this is the race of races. There is one thing you are certain of, and that is, there is nothing in the world of sports that gives you the thrill that comes when the notes of that old Kentucky melody, "My Old Kentucky Home," come floating from the infield to the grandstand (and to Box 75, with apologies to Mr. Wyatt and his friends of the Monroe Electric Company, of Chicago). Then the first big kick of the day is the parade of the Derby candidates, a possible \$10,000,000 worth of horseflesh. You strain your eyes, or focus your glasses to find No. 7 or No. 10, whether it be Cantwait or Menow, because whichever one it is, since you have a \$10 ticket on his nose, when you see him, you say, there is the finest of the lot. (But, oh boy! what you say at the finish!) By the time the race finishes, after having a few mint juleps you are a Kentuckian like all the rest of us natives, you are no longer a ferrener, and just love these thoroughbreds, whether the one you had a ticket on won or not. And let me say here, this spirit of sportsmanship and brotherly love holds out throughout the day, not an argument or fight among 100,000 human beings who are there is quite an example of how that old Southern hospitality spirit spreads.

So much for the Kentucky Derby. I want to say that Local No. B-369 had the honor to entertain "kings" of the labor movement, also; none other than our International

President, Brother Dan Tracy, and Brother G. M. Bugnizet, International Secretary; and we feel mighty proud of the fact that this has been the first time either of them has been in our city. It sorta intended to be a pleasure trip here but our business manager, Hub ("Mike") Hudson, had them both on a committee laying the foundation for a possible agreement with one of the largest distilleries in this country. We also got many good points on the organization of electrical workers from them, and there is a standing invitation to both Brother Tracy and Brother Bugnizet to spend each Derby week-end in old Kentucky, even if we are compelled to serve some St. Louis beer to Dan. How about it, Art?

I want to say right here and now that we all enjoyed having had the opportunity to entertain the lady visitors who came to see this great race. And to our good friends Marty Joyce and McNeil, we hope you enjoyed your visit and got home safe and sound. We also hope that Mr. and Mrs. Dueweke, Mr. and Mrs. Toll, Mr. and Mrs. Muckler, and Mr. Damm and Mr. Johnson, of Local No. 5, Pittsburgh, enjoyed their stay and got home safely.

We missed our good friend, Mike Gordan, of Local No. 5, Pittsburgh, who was supposed to be here but due to other business concerning his local and the Brotherhood he was unable to come, but here's hoping next year he comes over to old Kaintuck to drink a few mint juleps with us and see a real horse race.

The Derby entertainment committee of Local No. B-369 wants to extend to all local unions of the I. B. E. W., their officers and their members, an invitation to come to the sixty-fifth running of the Kentucky Derby in 1939, and if enough respond to this invitation we will be able to hold a convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers without cost to the I. O. in the "garden spot of the world."

ELSIE K.

L. U. NO. 370, TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

Editor:

"Take your pen in your hand." O.K.! Besides being the financial secretary and treasurer of Local No. 370, of Twin Falls, the writer is also A. F. of L. general volunteer organizer and has up to date made earnest efforts to organize other crafts in this vicinity. Our I. B. E. W. local claims jurisdiction as far as half way to Boise and also towards Pocatello. This takes in towns such as Burley, Rupert, Shoshone, Gooding, Jerome, Hailey, Ketchum, Sun Valley District, Bliss, Glenns Ferry, Buhl and other towns which naturally come inside those lines.

While Sun Valley, Idaho, is only a mountain hotel resort where the Union Pacific Railroad has established a winter and summer resort with suitable high class and medium class hotels and amusements such as skiing, tobogganing, sleigh riding, skating, big game hunting, swimming, golf, summer rides and hikes in the high Rockies, it has not great appeal to those of moderate means. There is not much work here. Sun Valley is about 92 miles due north of Twin Falls on a well kept highway. There is fairly good trout and salmon fishing in the streams amongst the high mountains. In Twin Falls city the electrical work has eased up due to the fashionable "recession." This is only a palliative term for darn hard times. You know the employing class like to insert the hypodermic needle into the workers by methods which do not make them aware of the pain, and so we call it a "recession."

We believe we are not a regular hick town as we have girl suicides, murders, fatal auto

accidents, speak-easies, state liquor stores, drunks, churches, preachers, rotten politicians, grand jury investigations and sometimes they find 'em guilty, but mostly white-wash them.

Our radios have some static so that when Roosevelt speaks we cuss. That is, if his voice fades at a good point, where he says he will give all inside wiremen an assured economic base before he gets an electric base of six foot by the high tension route.

We are going to have the first airmail flight out of this town during the week of May 16 to 21. Stamps will bear a special "cachet," whatever that is.

Our local union president, W. Clay Smith, is a remarkably able man for his age—but don't let him know it.

H. H. FREEDHEIM,
(Jimmy Higgins).

L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

The justly celebrated season of spring has arrived as per schedule and very nearly the whole membership of Local No. 396 is having plenty of time to take advantage of malignant cases of old time spring fever. The payroll is decided anaemic and the better halves of the Brethren are finding plenty of walls and ceilings to be washed and screens to be painted, so that the boys may not become too soft and lethargic in case a job does show up somewhere. The grass is turning a beautiful green, the migratory birds are returning, tulips are starting to bloom and the brooks are singing a contented song, but one little job of work would stand out as prominently as a splash of ketchup on a full dress shirt.

All nature is doing its best to make things pleasant for the outdoor worker but those who control our destiny are still holding back the wherewithal. In the name of all that's good and holy, when are they going to let go of some of that money?

If anyone gets the impression from this letter that there are a great many expert cable splicers and helpers wasting their time washing dishes and playing nursemaid to the children when they would much rather do their part in building up the electrical efficiency of this great nation, they are right and your scribe has not scribbled in vain.

Your scribe was one of a committee in conference with International Vice President Keaveney on May 12, when many interesting points were discussed and much information gathered. Your correspondent was greatly impressed with the magnitude of an International Officer's job and the enormous number of facts and details carried in the head of said officer, ready to be supplied with ease and nonchalance at less than a moment's notice. Wonder if the office makes the man, or the man the office?

International Vice President Keaveney also reports that the licensing bill has suffered this year's annual defeat at the hands of certain petty larceny members of the general court. Of course, they know as well as we do that the next year's battle starts immediately and that the only final answer we will accept is that of victory and its passage. Meanwhile, some of the money saved by allowing half-trained, incompetent workers to handle this highly specialized craft goes to feather the nests of those guardians of our liberties who are amenable to purchase. And also meanwhile the flood of safety bulletins are crowding the notice boards everywhere. (Consistency, thou art a jewel!)

The unaffiliated "unions" (so-called) have invented a new and delightful game to play with their worried sponsors. After the real unions have battled long and arduously to make conditions in the craft, the newly formed, synthetic "brotherhoods" have only to whisper a threat that they are considering affiliation with the International Brotherhood and the sponsors rush to conciliate, bearing rich gifts. One supposes that the true spirit of altruism would counsel us to rejoice that the results of our strivings should benefit someone, even if the net effect seems to be that after we fight for the apple, someone else eats it. However, men are selfish and some thought must be devoted to the altering of this condition, as we resent being used as a stalking horse.

The number of working Brothers is at present at the almost irreducible minimum, because the Friendly Voice is taking over every possible job into their own organization. We think (and we admit that the wish is father to the thought) that they have gnawed off more than they can masticate and we hope that the next boom (if any) will arrive soon enough to demonstrate that fact. The Friendly Voice is friendly to cash customers only, not to organized labor.

The Apsay had a pleasant chat last week with Brother Stevenson at the Boston City Hospital. He has been there over three months now, and the surgeons are still whittling away at his leg. Syd's spirit and cheerfulness are a real inspiration to all who visit him and an example to all who would learn to meet adversity with steadfastness.

That brilliant light to be observed in

the heavens in the direction of Somerville is not the northern lights, as some astronomers suppose. It is merely the reflection of the prideful grin on the beaming puss of our dynamic secretary, Maurice J. Power. The cause: The first of a long line of progeny, a daughter, born May 12.

Cyril, the Demon Helper, scrubbed briskly at his hangnails in an effort to remove the nokorode and emitted the following plaintive bleat: "I never beef about zero weather, or 95 in the shade, or having the battery lights fail when the street lights go out, or having to soothe the splicer when his breakfast porridge was burnt—but the next citizen who asks me, with a cute silly smirk, 'How many men down the hole?' will find himself right in the exact middle of a dull sickening thud!"

THE APSAY.

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Making a joy ride to Wilson and Joe Wheeler Dams with our new daughter and her husband, my son, we noticed in any number of store windows certain store cards. Retail clerks, and cooks and waiters and, of course, we are accustomed to the barbers' card. But do you know why we don't see these other cards? Just plain because you and I do not demand them. That's all. Not to give you a short answer.

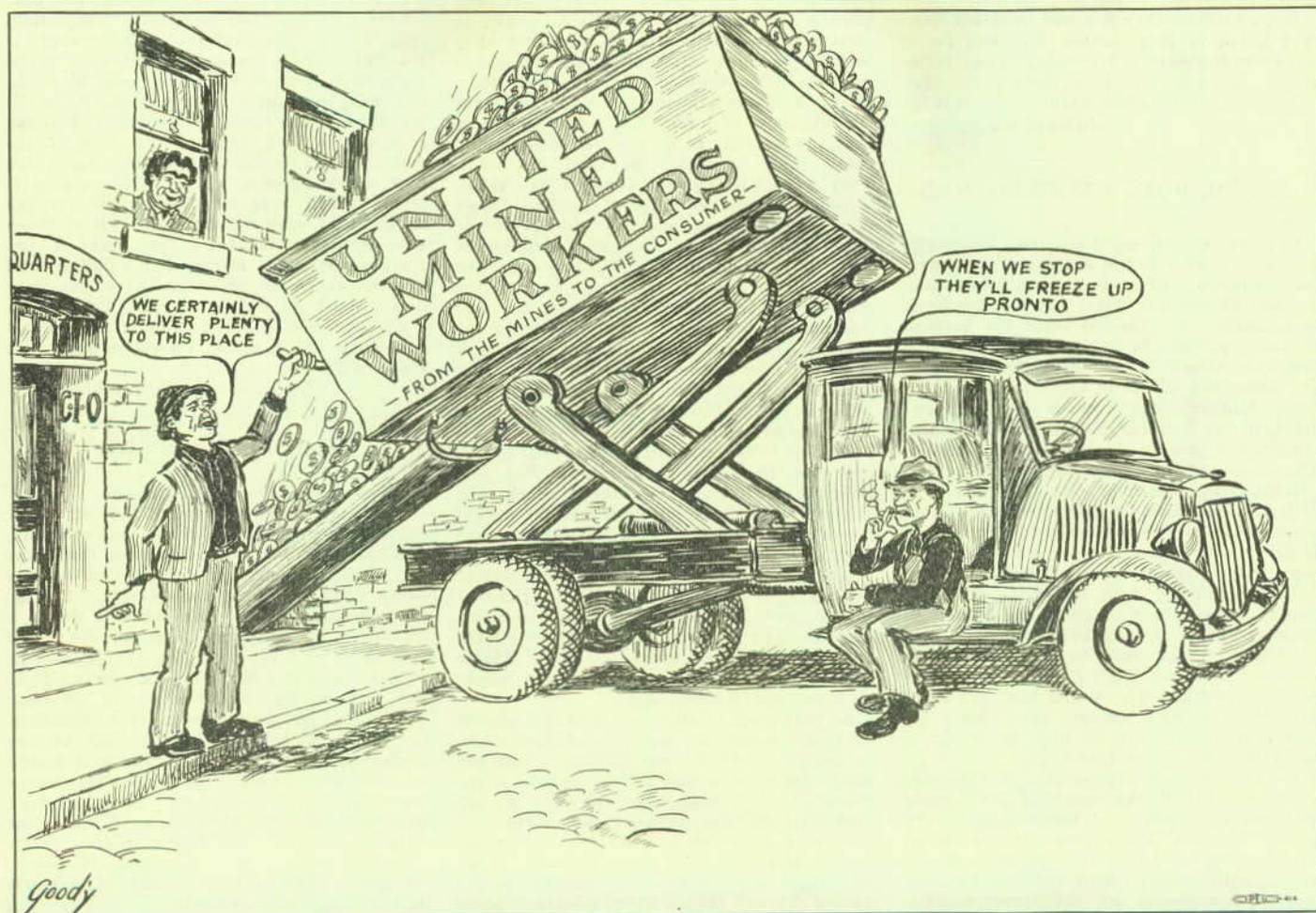
We notice some JOURNAL scribes discussing the subject of lowering the old age pension age. It was my understanding when it was established that it would be lowered as soon as possible. Maybe it is nearly possible now. Why not find out? I expect there are any number of old duffers like me who are well along on their second 20 years good standing

and still in good working order, if you please, but it would be sort of consoling to know that the "age" was a few years closer without the corresponding "scrap heap" hill to get over. Maybe for some "good son or daughter" to drag the old man over. You old guys know. And along with that this state unemployment insurance should come in for some "fixing." Our insurance is not as good as the California law sounds and we know our machinery is hard to start and tough to keep moving. A firm must employ eight men and you must report three weeks before your insurance starts and they pay for the fourth week in about two weeks or more, "if" you get some political friend to see the labor commissioner or you write your Senator in Washington, or you can take a sawed off shotgun to the state director's office and promise to shoot enough of the "coke" drinkers to wake up the rest that are left in the office. We glean this from men around the Labor Temple who think we can help get their checks, or on the board where members think the local can tide them over until they do get their checks.

While on the subject of laws, do you know how you can hold your contractor in line with the Wagner Act? Our business manager stumbled onto it while working with a conciliator for the Labor Relations Board. If you have one of the standard I. O. approved contracts you have a tail hold with a down hill pull.

We would like to hear more from Brother Pattee, of L. U. No. 77, about the high tension d.c. line. In 1919 Brother Charles Hack, of L. U. No. 226, Topeka, Kans., discussed this subject with me and predicted we would see its advantages and use in 20 years.

It is most gratifying to note the number of



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Good'y

letters from linemen in the JOURNAL. I understand it was the linemen who fought this I. B. E. W. through the early years (I may draw some fire for that crack) and I can remember when most locals were mixed locals. Inside and outside they was, then days. Then came the operators (God bless them) and now take a look at the Tramp's Guide. They began to run out of letters so they took to Mike Boyle's "B" idea. And what an idea. If the word "electrical" appears in a company's literature—well the employees belong in the electrical workers and what's more the companies get to like the idea—after it is most thoroughly explained to them by an I. O. representative. We hope the Tennessee Electric Power Co. "likes" the idea after the election to be held this week on their properties. Our utility Brothers have been very welcome visitors to our last few meetings and we must confess our boys have not done so good visiting them.

Most of the sign men have been obligated to B-429 and there is some talk of them holding their own meetings soon.

Glad to see letters from our Sisters in some of the younger locals. From the trend of the letters the Sisters have what it takes. More power to you, Sisters. The Brothers could well take example from the girls of B-1067, Warren, Ohio, and be a little more sociable and absorb more Brotherhood.

Our good plasterer friend, Walter Barrack, tells me he met a Brother electrician in Houston recently, named Roy, who seemed to be a friend of mine. Could this be Ruddy Rutherford?

The Building Trades Council is coming out of it and the Third National Bank is still dragging along rat. We took in three more signmen. Brother McMillan and I contacted the broadcasting stations and were encouraged and will have a meeting soon.

Went with Brother Mac and Business Manager Loftis to Hopkinsville, Ky., and found two more Brothers (?) working in our jurisdiction and you may hear more about that before long. Funny how events turn, or is it?

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. B-435, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

In these days of depression-level wages and rising costs of living, it is impossible to persuade a nonunion man to pay a \$25 initiation fee and \$3 monthly dues; not because he is antagonistic to organized labor but because he hasn't \$25 and he can't persuade his wife that they should further deny themselves of the necessities of life in order to support an ideal. Unfortunately from a practical viewpoint, in the building industry in Manitoba, the union is only an ideal as there is a negligible amount of work planned or in progress.

What is the solution? The "B" class local with a \$2 initiation fee and \$1 monthly dues? Local B-435 has desired to try this policy and so far has initiated 14 new members, all of them employees of the two public service utilities. Perhaps with improving economic conditions these new Brothers will be able to transfer into our regular membership and participate in the death benefits and become eligible for a pension. Hard work on the part of President Keeley and Business Manager McBride have brought about these encouraging results and we hope their efforts will extend to the contract shops.

We are very much interested in this part of the country in the result of the coming Saskatchewan provincial elections. A very potent situation would result if the Social Credit party were to gain a victory. Manitoba would probably follow and then a strong threat of secession by the three western provinces would probably awaken the East

to the necessity of sharing some of their prosperity with the West.

I am glad to be able to report that Brother J. Lewis has returned from Rochester after undergoing a particularly trying operation on his throat and is displaying a remarkably courageous spirit. We all wish you a speedy and complete recovery, Jimmy.

C. R. ROBERTS.

L. U. NO. B-477, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

Editor:

"You get out of a thing just that which you put into it." Whoever first spoke those words left something for the rest of us to think about. And the more a person thinks it over the more he wonders. Regardless what it is, it's 100 to one that the above lines hold true. Your labor organization is no more exempt than is your fraternal organization, church, home or business. Things don't just happen in this life. The standard of living that you now enjoy, your wages, working conditions and position in your community are the result of those who have gone on before us to fight for these things we now enjoy. It wasn't the spirit of letting George do it that accomplished what we now enjoy. Those who fought this fight didn't stop to consider that the company they worked for was better than the one you happened to be employed by. They had a goal in mind and that goal was to make the electrical industry second to none as far as benefits to the workers of that craft were concerned. Lacking the services of a sound financial structure or staff of officers that had years of experience behind them, the founders of our organization, traveling on the box cars when the price of a ticket wasn't to be had, covered the entire country pleading, talking and using every available means at their command to sell that idea that they knew to be right. Once on a job and having sold that idea they left for the next stop. It didn't make any difference to them that the wages were lower, the hours longer or that the weather to be endured there would cause them to suffer personal hardships. They were UNION men living UNIONISM.

Today we find a different picture. Most of those things that were the goal of 40-odd years ago have been reached and are now being enjoyed by us all. We find ourselves on the cushions of organization; not the boxcars of the un-organized. Or do we? Sad, but true, we must admit that when the thought comes up of tackling the open shops that still exist in the electrical industry, that we dismiss them with another thought that tells us to let George do it. Just who is this George? The business agent, your international representative or officer? No one man or group of officers in the past built the Electrical Workers. Each and every member was an international organizer and out to get his man. When they had organized a majority of the men on a job, there was no international representative to call upon the company and sell them the idea that a closed shop was wanted. It was necessary to fight to a finish. Troops, vigilante committees, prison terms, lock-outs, black-listing, and every known tool of the money class was used against them.

As the result of all these facts and efforts, we find ourselves a group of preferred stockholders in a great organization. Like the stockholders of a giant trust company, the pioneering has been done for us. We sit back and clip the coupons. When the captains of industry go on a sit-down strike, we deplore to the high heavens our woes. When the wages are cut or we lose some benefit gained through the combined efforts of those who have gone on before us, we, most of us,

place the blame elsewhere than where it rightfully belongs. But few of us can see that we, and only we, are to blame. We won't admit that as members we have been on a sit-down as far as doing everything in our power to promote our Electrical Workers organization. True, our present membership is greater than it has ever been. Also true, is the fact that less than half of the workers of the electrical industry are to be found in our ranks. While we make progress, they in turn are reaping the benefits of our efforts, share and share alike, because their bosses give them the same concessions we are forced to fight for, in order to keep them from joining our ranks. We say that it is impossible to combat the press and the teachings these unorganized workers have received and that they are impossible to educate.

This entire picture can be changed by each and every one of us appointing himself a committee of one to bring in one new member. The job won't be where to find an unorganized worker but to educate him to the fact that we have something to offer in exchange for his membership. The long list of names we apply to those who do not belong might well be applied to ourselves if we continue to be card men instead of UNION men, dividend clippers instead of builders, and continue to disregard the fact that "You get out of a thing just that which you put into it." Members of company unions will tell you that they are satisfied where they are. Could that be our trouble? Are we, too, satisfied with our small percentage of the workers of the electrical industry?

Little change in this district. Almost all of the members in the contract shops are on part time. Wages and conditions remain the same. Utilities are reducing the personnel. Parker Dam is nearing completion. One thing of general interest, however, is the fact that the employees of the Santa Fe railroad held an election and voted to retain the company union over the A. F. of L. Hardly had the votes been counted than the company laid off over 50 per cent of the men in all of the departments that had voted to retain the company union. Those departments which were or which voted for the A. F. of L. were not affected. All of those now employed in the shops, round house, store department, bridge and building, and several other departments have seniority dating back to before August, 1922. This town would be far better off if they would take their shops, scabs and entire outfit and move out.

SILENT ROBBINS.

L. U. NO. 488, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Editor:

A few lines from L. U. No. 488.

We have experienced one of the best years in our history so far. All our men are busy. We have one fine job in town for the Brass Company, 100 per cent union. The work is being done by Stone and Webster, Boston. I am sending you under separate cover a picture of some of the gang on the Brass job. This picture was taken by Mr. Woods, of the Stone and Webster Co. Second from the left is Mr. Kellerman, our foreman. First, Mr. McCarthy, second row standing, in white shirt; covering one-half of the switchboard is Mr. Bake. He is foreman on the sub-station. He is on the water wagon since our last party. He is drinking gallons of tomato juice and so far has lost 25 pounds. The little fellow in front, with the gloves on, is our president, H. Boyle. He got married a few months ago. He is just coming back on earth.

AUGUST F. SCHLOSSER.



Working on the Brass job for Stone and Webster, another big installation, and it's 100 per cent union. This picture, sent in by L. U. No. 488, of Bridgeport, Conn., shows some of the gang.

L. U. NO. B-495, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Editor:

Since the charter of this union is a little over a year old, we think it is about time we were "busting" into print. Although we have noticed, with much pride, that a branch of our local at Plymouth, N. C., has already splurged itself across your pages—more power to them.

The majority of the members of this local are employees of the Tide Water Power Company of Wilmington and vicinity, with whom we negotiated a contract last fall. The Tide Water concern is an affiliate of Associated Gas & Electric Company; to any other locals who have contracts with the above parent company, we would like to compare notes, as you may have something which we haven't, and vice versa. Most of us are young in unionism, but we have that old "ambish," and we'll get there yet. While our contract may not be so hot, we consider it an excellent first contract from a management which had never before signed one with the I. B. E. W. In that connection we owe a great many thanks to our International Representative, Brother T. H. Latham, who gave us very valuable advice, assistance and encouragement in negotiating our contract.

Of course when the charter members planked down their initiation fees and we got the contract completed, some of us thought all our troubles were over, but as we all learn through bitter experience, the course of true love never runs smooth. We have our ups and downs, lay-offs, misunderstandings, et cetera. But we have to grit our teeth, do a little explosive blowing-off (to ourselves) and determine that we will carry on the only sure panacea for the working man's ill. You know sometimes some of the members get tired of paying dues and drop out of the picture. We want you all to remember those poor short-sighted guys in your prayers, we can't help them, maybe the

Lord can. We have not yet taken up the C. I. O. practice of picketing for union dues. What will they do next?

This is a resort town on the coast of North Carolina and as we do not belong to the Chamber of Commerce, we must confess that for amusement in the winter it's pretty punk, but boy, the beaches are opening up now and there's nothing like riding those cool blue waves. Of course some of the fishermen Brothers look forward to the fall, but since this correspondent is not an ardent pursuer of the finny tribe, he prefers the good old summer time. We do like the winter time for the oyster roasts we have then. On two occasions this past winter the local went in a body to partake of the succulent bivalves. Now that the "R's" have run out, we will have to be content with fish fries, which reminds me that we are planning to throw one the tenth of this month. So much for our town and recreation.

The inside wireman situation in this town is lousy. There are only a few in our local and most of the rest are tied up in some kind of contractors' association, but our men get all the closed jobs, so we should worry.

N. H. LARKINS, JR.

L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

The ship workers of the Electric Supply Company have been doing quite a lot of work in the past two months on seven of Lykes Bros. Steamship Company's ships that were in port here for repairs. Two of them, the Effingham and Aquarius, were caught in an Atlantic storm several months ago and suffered considerable damage. The radio cabin of the Effingham was completely torn off. Part of the hull had to be replaced, due to bends caused by the terrific force of the 80-foot waves. The electrical work consisted of a complete new wiring job from bow to stern.

In 1891 this city was really modernized.

After using mule cars since 1866, the new idea of electrical street railway was introduced. Sparkling new trolley wires were strung all over town and the rails were made sturdier to hold the added weight. As the old mule cars were electrified they gradually replaced the others till the entire system was electric. But it didn't take so well at first, always giving trouble and stopping. The passengers usually had to end their trip by walking. After a time the errors were corrected and people finally got accustomed to that new idea and began liking them better than the old mule cars. I guess it was quite an advance in the street railway to see it move along without a mule to lead the way. In 1920 another change was made. The idea of one-man street cars, air brakes and automatic doors were adopted. As years passed these street cars didn't seem to advance with the progress of the machine age like other things did. They didn't have speed or the streamline curve and became a hindrance to traffic. Now in this modern age something had to be done to bring us in step with the twentieth century. On May 21 we saw the street car make its last run, thus becoming a thing of the past to us. On May 22 Galveston was served entirely by busses, which are faster, more flexible and more efficient. The city is now served with a fleet of 36 shining new busses. I wonder what will be the next big move in transportation? I wouldn't suppose they have run out of ideas yet.

The Galveston Labor Council purchased a four-story building recently to be remodeled for a labor temple. The plans have not been drawn up as yet, so it is indefinite as to what the layout will be. I will save that for a later date. It cost every member \$6, but out of the 3,000 I haven't seen anyone that wasn't in favor of the idea. It is expected to be dedicated on Labor Day.

CLARENCE I. PRESSLER.

L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

The happenings in the Muscle Shoals District as seen through a woodpecker's hole. Things are not going as smoothly as we would like to have them so we are doing our best to iron them out without getting the iron too hot and scorching.

The Capital Motor Bus Lines are erecting a bus terminal in Florence, Ala.; the contractor very unfriendly to organized labor, not only on his job but through his "mouthpiece," namely, the Press, the owner of which goes hand in hand with mentioned contractor.

We also have a bridge to be constructed across the Tennessee River, connecting Florence and Sheffield, contracted by one of the unfairer of the unfair, a concern that comes in what I claim is the best organized section of South and attempts to break down standards which we have worked to obtain, not only for ourselves but for the unorganized as well. The first move made by said contractor dealt with the carpenters, whose scale is \$1.12½ per hour; Mr. Contractor calls for rough carpenters at 60 cents per hour. Then, the iron workers and riggers were told what to do. Now, you know what happens when you shake a red flag at a bull. The action of Business Agent Morton E. Crist, of carpenters, also president of Tri-Cities Central Labor Union; James C. White, business agent, L. U. No. 558, I. B. E. W., and Robert M. Lanier, business agent, iron workers and president Building Trades. It worked out just the same; results—all operation stopped and union men have been on the job 24 hours a day for the past three weeks, and the spirit has been wonderful—with assistance being rendered by the ladies of the Union Label League, the women's auxiliary, many of the merchants, bus and taxi drivers, and many individuals. It's up to us to follow and heed the words of our beloved Samuel Gompers: "Say to organized workers of America that, as I have kept the faith, I expect they will keep the faith, they must carry on."

At Tuscaloosa, Ala., April 25 to 27, 1938, the thirty-seventh annual convention of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, representing I. B. E. W. Local No. 558 were: Joe S. Power, J. G. Daniel, James C. White, John Graham—the four "J's." The convention, if judged from a point of sensationalism, was not momentous, but in my opinion, was the most constructive held in years—the co-operation of the delegates affecting the welfare of labor as well as capital, was shown throughout the entire meeting.

The convention opened April 25, 1938, called to order by F. V. Murphy, president of the Central Labor Union, who introduced the Reverend Horace G. Williams, who delivered the invocation.

The Hon. Luther Davis, mayor of Tuscaloosa, was introduced and delivered the address of welcome and presented the president with key to the city.

Holt Ross was then presented. He recited the progress and history of the A. F. of L. and its 57 years of success. He stated there were three men who were doing more than anyone else to tear down and wreck the labor movement. He referred to the N. L. R. B. and recommended that President Roosevelt be informed, also that impeachment charges be preferred. In closing, he stated, "America will be safe so long as the A. F. of L. is preserved."

President Murphy introduced all the vice presidents and the secretary-treasurer, W. O. Hare. He then introduced President Sam Roper, turning the convention over to him.

Meeting proceeded with appointment of committees.

The afternoon session; introduction of officers, reading of telegrams, reports of

officers. The principal speaker of this session, Hon. Lister Hill, U. S. Senator from Alabama, responded with a wonderful talk.

Brother R. P. Moore, Commissioner of Labor for the state of Alabama, was recognized and requested to come up on the platform. His talk on the state Labor Department was very interesting to the body. He also brought literature from the department for distribution to the delegates.

Tuesday, April 26: Appointment of committees, telegrams read, minutes of previous meeting read. Vice presidents' reports, President Roper asked Brother Googe to introduce the assistant to the Secretary of Labor, Hon. C. V. McLaughlin, who addressed the convention.

President Roper introduced International Representative George Googe, of the A. F. of L., who brought fraternal greetings from President Green and the A. F. of L. His address was the tops, interesting, instructive and educational. He had the attention of the delegates throughout.

Tuesday night the dance held for the delegates was declared a big success and was well attended.

The final day with the election of officers resulted in the re-election of Sam E. Roper as president, Bill Hare as secretary. The results were generally anticipated due to having served the federation ably, honestly and with distinction the past year.

Lady vice president at large, Mrs. Will Densmore, of Birmingham, Ala., a member of the United Garment Workers, was returned to that position. Mrs. Ida Lee Merchant, of Mobile, Ala., also a member of the United Garment Workers, was chosen as delegate to the national convention of the A. F. of L. at Houston, Texas, in October.

The convention city for 1938 brought on more talk. Mobile won out quickly when George Leigh, president of the Birmingham Building Trades Council, placed it in nomination, during the height of the Gadsden-Huntsville argument, so it's Mobile for 1938. Here's for a big increase in delegates with many of the old timers back in the ranks!

A dinner dance was held by Local No. 558, I. B. E. W., Saturday, May 7, with W. V. ("Pop") Evans, master of ceremonies. "Pop" opened up by getting on the right side of the ladies in his declaration that the best union men are the women—"Pop" is pretty smooth, the biggest drawback is the same as mine, been here and about too long.

The first speaker of the evening was none other than our friend and Brother, President of the Alabama State Federation of Labor S. E. Roper; his subject, "Highlights of the convention as seen from the president's chair." He declared that the chair does not see much of the highlights in the hall, that most of this takes place outside. I agree—in the hotel where the delegates from L. U. No. 558 stayed much highlighting took place and this is not hearsay on my part. Well, Sam declared himself to be in the same class as "Pop" and myself. He starts in by getting in nice with the ladies, and how he panned the electricians, but aside from this, his talk was very interesting.

Mrs. E. M. Ford, president of the I. B. E. W. auxiliary, was next introduced and gave a very nice talk on the progress of the auxiliary and why we should demand the union label and union clerks to wait on us, closing by inviting all members' wives and families to join. Let's go!

Robert M. Lanier, president of the Building Trades Council, and business agent for the iron workers, known as the roughnecks of the building trades, was the next speaker. His subject was "Progress of organization in building trades craft." Bob put this over in grand style. Think Dutch rendered her assistance.

M. E. Crist, president, Tri-Cities Central Labor Union and business agent for the nail benders, known as carpenters, spoke on the subject, "General conditions of labor movement in the Muscle Shoals district." This is right up his alley. This fellow knows his stuff when it comes to labor and has he had his hands full! It is this craft that caused the bridge trouble, and did Crist go to the convention as a delegate to which he was elected? No sir; he stayed with the boys night and day.

The next speaker of the evening was none other than our own Jimmie White, business agent, Local No. 558, I. B. E. W., and I am finding out more things about him—does he shake a mean set of socks on the dance floor! Jimmie's subject: "History of Local No. 558." He should know it—been in it nigh onto 20 years so he ran true to form and put it over in a big way.

Following came Lo Petree, special representative A. F. of L. and former business agent of L. U. No. 558; subject, "General organization progress." Pete got off to a good start. If anybody was asleep, it was too bad for them. It has been my pleasure to accompany Pete on several occasions through the South on organization missions and when I found out he was to be with us and his subject, I knew what to look for and I think he made his best talk at this time.

Mrs. A. L. Currie, secretary of I. B. E. W. auxiliary, introduced and gave a short talk of interest.

At this time a rising vote of thanks extended for Brother Gordon M. Freeman, International Representative I. B. E. W., who due to sickness was unable to attend. The entire membership wishes him a speedy recovery. Representative Freeman was assigned to represent the electrical workers on the TVA projects when the TVA first came into existence and with his many good traits, including a splendid personality, integrity and ability to meet any situation that might arise, firmly and conscientiously, has been very helpful in bettering the wages as well as the conditions of the electrical workers on TVA properties.

Not only has he helped, or aided, men of the electrical craft, but, being secretary of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, he has aided other crafts to some extent, working on TVA.

He is never too tired or too busy to offer his aid, or suggestions, to any problem that may arise and all the good things that might be said about him are deserved, and in the language of the streets, "he is tops!"

Brother Leo King was called upon and offered some very interesting remarks pertaining to wage scale, bringing to bear that we still are not on an equal with some higher paid crafts.

J. S. Power, chairman of entertainment committee, deserves much credit for the able way he handled this affair. It was hard going but it's over and very well done.

Yours through a woodpecker's hole.

JOHN GRAHAM.

L. U. NO. 569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

One year ago last February, Local Union No. 569, of San Diego, Calif., decided that with all of the talk about the All-American Canal and the Imperial Dam, there would surely be some need for union electricians.

With this thought in mind, the business manager was sent to the Imperial Dam project and found two or three I. B. E. W. members on the job, with whose assistance the Unit No. 1 of No. 569 was started. The job progressed and in May of last year the management of the Morrison, Utah and Winston Co., the contractors on the

dam, along with several other contractors who had contracts on the All-American Canal were induced to sign a closed shop agreement with the various trade unions that were in their employ.

Since that time the A. F. of L. craft unions have for the most part enjoyed a closed shop on the work and the electricians were among the favored.

The unit local has built up to a peak in February of this year of about 45 men and they have done a very good job; in fact, it is said to be one of the largest lead cable jobs on the Pacific Coast, consisting in the installation of 114 motors ranging in size from 1½ horsepower to 26 horsepower and numerous small motors.

The motors are fed by 148,000 feet of lead cable from two-conductor lead to 19-conductor, 12,000 feet of parkway cable two and four-conductor, which called for the installation of 70,000 feet of rigid conduit one inch up to two and a half inches, 5,400 feet of four-cell tile duct and 7,000 feet of six-cell tile duct.

The motors are controlled from four control stations, one master and three individual desilting basin control houses, all interconnected and synchronized.

The enclosed picture is most of the crew who were on the dam about the first of April; at this time the job is almost completed and a great many of the men are leaving for other work.

The local union has hopes that the balance of the work on the All-American Canal will be unionized and we are working towards that end so that when the work is ready in the next year to be able to control it.

There is no shortage of men in this locality, so, Brothers, you had better write before you make the trip if you are looking for work. We are not accepting any travelers just now, as per the I. O. constitution.

M. L. RATCLIFF.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Have you charted your course for your future and financial status? If not, you should go to your nearest labor temple and talk to our trained and experienced men in the field of labor. This service is free to all who are ambitious and willing to work. Our representatives are gentlemen

of the highest type and stand ready to help you with your problems.

Centuries ago the natives of Polynesia voyaged far in their frail canoes over the treacherous South Sea waters. They did not steer a haphazard course, but made careful charts of grass blades and sticks, showing winds, tides and sailing routes. For a sextant they used a coconut, and they had considerable lore of the stars.

The wise man, like those primitive islanders, never steers a haphazard course. He charts his route on the sea of life and sticks to it as closely as possible. He takes into account the winds and tides of adversity.

In short, he follows a carefully worked out labor plan. For that, he has found, is the only way to make certain of reaching the port of security. With the counsel of our labor men, he makes intelligent use of life.

Thousands of men have become organized and thousands have gained their training through this movement. Today we are proud to say men who have risen from the ranks of labor now stand side by side with the most powerful and influential men in this country today. This was not, gentlemen, attained by an uncharted course, but attained by the true and tried work of ambitious men, who now stand before this nation ready to chart your course.

Organized labor is the finest organization in the world that you can join today, and actually you will reap benefits untold. The great President of these United States has opened the gates of opportunity if you will only accept his message. Opportunity, gentlemen, is actually knocking at your door. Are you going to answer the call by joining and becoming a bigger and better citizen of the United States, or do you wish to travel and struggle the uncharted course?

Your for a bigger and better I. B. E. W.

THE SENTINEL.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Just one more example of class distinction to add to the many that we see day by day revolves around one Richard Whitney, until recently a gentleman of class, a blue-blood and a shining example of leadership in the land. A daily paper, incidentally not one

that prints labor news, editorially comes to the rescue of the character of Whitney, sending him on his way with a pat on the back, thusly: "He stood before the court and the American people, shoulders back, head up and took his medicine like a man. Shackled to gunmen and criminals he courageously left for prison." Commendable Richard Whitney, intrepid gentleman, courageous burglar, brave robber and thief. As ever, that lump of human clay, the same clay from which we are all made, must be preserved with its golden halo and commended for some fanciful trait of character. True, he is not a common thief, for a common thief or criminal may have some vestige of an excuse for an act committed, either the criminal environment of childhood, the inevitable trouble that comes to unemployed minds and hands, or the awful necessity of food for starving babies. He had education, opportunity, friends, money and everything except an excuse to steal. He did not have the courage to know and live the life of just humans, men and women with character, but not the golden halo.

One justice of the peace out west has probably expressed the feelings of thousands of people, indirectly, in a court decision. He very aptly figured that at the rate of 10 years in prison for a \$450,000 robbery Whitney paid at the rate of \$5.20 per hour, and therefore, condemned his prisoner at the dock to 24 minutes in prison for the theft of \$2. That sounds like a just and equitable decision. And so the world goes on, and sometimes justice is served.

The whole country is a great battlefield, and this battlefield is dotted with a lot of little battlefields, and every little battle is made up of struggling humans. As you look it seems that most of those humans, who are fighting a desperate fight with greed, are dressed in workers' poor clothes. There are hundreds of those struggles in every town, hundreds of little battles that labor is carrying on for their right to exist as human beings. Those same struggles are going on in states and the nation, and there, in the nation is where the ELECTRICAL WORKER forms the lines of communication in that particular field. It points out the trend of the struggle and the objectives to be taken and is the leader in holding out the reward



MEMBERS OF UNIT NO. 1, B-569, SAN DIEGO, WORKING ON IMPERIAL DAM JOB, AT YUMA, ARIZ.

of renewed hope and promise of future security.

One of those national battles is that of an attempted revised international code with the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association and Edison Electric Institute, as war lords of a legion of golden shekels opposing a united army of working men. Working men who are fighting to preserve a trade that is their means of livelihood, that is their guarantee of an opportunity to raise their families in a sense of security, and that is a product of their earnest efforts through the years. The electrical men with tools, the compass and T-square, and pliers and hooks are the men who have built the great business to what it is today. They are the men who have lived and loved their trade, who have fought the sleet storms, conscientiously tended the great generators, and spun vast webs of conduit in towering buildings. Their trade is a part of their life and bodies, of them that they must preserve against the grasping, greedy, money-mad claws always reaching for a greater part of the wealth of the land. The I. B. E. W. and the JOURNAL are leading a great battle.

One of those little battles is an effort by all interested electrical men to gain a revision of the state electrical license law of Michigan. This law has filled the electrical trade up with large numbers of incompetent, irresponsible would-be electrical workers who have been able to obtain licenses to work at the trade with little or no practical experience. These men may even obtain contractor's licenses for the sum of \$5 and the ability to pass a written examination. Many local unions throughout the state, and a majority of the legitimate contractors are looking forward to a number of amendments in the license law at the next session of the state legislature.

Now and then from Local No. B-28 in Baltimore, I see Al Kries' name mentioned. Al seems to be hanging on pretty good. It must be those Baltimore oysters that keep youth in the old frame. How about that barrel of oysters you were going to have shipped to Lansing, Al? They would not go bad right now to relieve the monotony of a depression diet of macaroni.

The boys in Local No. 665 are looking forward to the time when the contractor will want a few wireways in the new municipal power plant under construction in Lansing. About 25 per cent are without any work at all, and about 50 per cent of the balance are getting in only a few hours a week. So that plant is probably the one bright spot on a depression horizon, and, by the way, a depression horizon in an automobile manufacturing company is real murky.

Local No. 665 is sponsoring a boys' baseball team again this summer. The thought is to give a few embryo citizens a chance that they might not otherwise have to keep out of trouble on the streets by advancing an opportunity to join a clean, character-building sport. Brother Fred Coryell, an old time diamond sleuth and present manager, doesn't wish to be quoted officially, but does go so far as to say that a pennant would be quite acceptable.

C. C. BROWNING.

L. U. NO. B-703, CONCORDIA, KANS.

Editor:

Last summer some of the boys of the northern division of the Kansas Power Co. said they thought we should organize a union and see if we could not get some of the benefits that other companies were giving their employees where there was organized labor.

So, after much talking and investigating, we asked for a representative of the I. B.

Thomas N. Singleton, I. O. member, employed by H. P. Foley Company, formerly of Miami, Atlanta, Birmingham, Richmond, Norfolk and Tucson, passed away at 8:15 a. m., May 26, in Washington, D. C.

E. W. to come and give us a talk and tell us how the union worked and how to go about organizing a local.

About the middle of November Brother W. J. Cox came up from Kansas City and about 25 of the gang got together, some of them coming 104 miles to the meeting. About three of us got busy then, and on January 10, 1938, our charter was installed with 36 of the 50 eligible employees signed up.

Since then we have taken in four more, bringing our membership to 40, and have three more applications. The first of March a committee was appointed to write us a contract and they had one ready for the executive board to pass on the first of April. They met and gave it a thorough going over and at our regular meeting it was read to the union.

While there was some discussion and some changes made, it was thought it was a good contract as a whole.

It was suggested that we have several copies typed and sent to the different districts to study and our secretary was instructed to do this, and at a special meeting in April it was decided that it was O. K., but we would hold it over until our regular meeting in May.

We were fortunate enough at our regular meeting, May 5, to have Brother Cox with us. He suggested a few changes that were adopted by the union and our recording secretary was instructed to have it typed and mailed to the I. O. for approval.

Then the union elected Brother Matt Gremmel, our business manager; Brother Fred Ward, our recording secretary, and myself as contract committee.

By the first of June we expect to present our first contract at the office of the K. P. Co.

There is one thing we are especially pleased about, and that is that they seem friendly toward the union. The union is already doing some good, as at all the plants except the main plant at Concordia the boys have been working 56 to 70 hours a week, and they have changed some of them to 48 hours.

In April we had the worst sleet storm and blizzard we have had in several years. We had over 200 breaks in 100 miles of line, most of these in a 30-mile stretch.

We had more lines down than we ever had down at one time since I went to work for them 20 years ago.

Our line gangs sure showed the stuff that real men are made of for several days. They worked 10 to 18 hours a day so as to get the lines back together and service to the different localities. And when they got their pay checks they all received pay for their overtime, something that they never got before the union was organized, as they are all monthly men. So you see the union is really doing some good already.

We are not a very big local, but I will venture to say that we have as good, if not better, average attendance as some of the larger units.

We are scattered over a territory of 150 miles, and we have 20 to 30 out at every

meeting. Some of the boys have 104 miles to drive, and there are two to four from that district at every meeting.

Mr. Cox says we have one of the best little locals in his district, and we are doing our best to live up to it.

JOHN F. SWENGEL.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

If this fails to appear in the June issue of the WORKER, I assure you that it is not the fault of the writer. I started this one evening earlier in the week and was interrupted by a failure of the electric service, so will place all blame on the personnel of the city utilities. (I'll bet we hear from City Light next month!) I have been trying, without success, for the past three months to get one of the city boys to write something about our improved generating station and distribution system and also our attractive residential electric rate.

Conditions are just fair in Fort Wayne. Factory employment is at a low ebb, but we do not have the acute condition in our relief circles that some of our larger neighboring cities are confronted with. We do have about 2 per cent of our membership unemployed and they are all telephone company apprentices. We have no unemployment among our light and power linemen.

The Home Telephone Company of this city has recently placed in service several miles of buried rural line wire and I will make an effort to have one of the boys who assisted in this work to tell you about this installation in this column in the near future.

AARON SCHARLACH.

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

At the last meeting of our local a motion was carried that every member present bring an absent member for the June meeting. Rather a harsh criticism that we should find it necessary to use such means to convince members that they may profitably spend four or five hours each month attending a meeting that should be such a vital part of their lives. But too many times we only think of our local when we are badly in need of its help. Certainly, one who believes in his future economic freedom shouldn't have to be coaxed to attend the meetings where plans are laid for that goal we all hope to attain—better working conditions.

Our next meeting should be an interesting affair, as the biennial election takes place and I would like to take this opportunity to extend thanks to those who have guided us, patiently, calmly and with excellent foresight along the rocky road we have traveled during their terms of office. And as elections usually mean a new press secretary, this may be my adieu to those of you who have suffered in silence and with fortitude while these columns have been imposed upon you. My sincerest gratitude to the Editor of the JOURNAL and to those of other locals who have read these squibs, adios.

It having been necessary for the National Labor Relations Board to issue a complaint against the Nebraska Power Co., and the hearing date set for June 6, we are hopeful of winning the right to continue our organizational activities, and extend the benefit of membership in our organization to those who have expressed their desire to affiliate.

William Greenman, better known as "Bill, the Ohio Gob," is temporarily sojourning in the Veterans' Hospital at Lincoln, Nebr., living the life of Riley and garnering all the latest stratagems in amass-

ing huge melds while flicking the pasteboards of pinocle. We expect that Bill will be in great demand as a partner for those lunch hour games, when he returns, which we hope he does soon, for as Jimmie says:

"We're missing our Bill from his own little nook.
Even the 'kettles' have a sad, lonesome look.
The chain fall hangs idle with never a clank,
And the cart seems to beckon the nearest tank.
The test-bench forlorn, with a blank, empty space,
Where the hammer, the wrenches and rag had their place.
The darned shop seems screwy when minus our 'Gob,'
So speed up that incision and get back on the job!"

Charles McMullen, another of our faithful buddies and a dependable member of our local, has again served as a carving block and when he returns to work will be minus his appendix. No doctor has yet told us what it is good for, but, believe me, it does plenty of things it is not given much credit for. The entire local sends greetings and best wishes for a speedy recovery to Bill and Mac.

If this column should come to the attention of Al Wegener, of East St. Louis, I haven't received that circular letter you promised to send me and I would be more than glad to have a copy.

Roy Brewer, our state federation president, sent a letter to our (?) Senator Burke, giving him the opinion of the working men of Nebraska as regards his motives in seeking to have the Wagner Labor Act nullified, and the letter was a masterpiece. We are all tickled that we have only one Burke representing us in Washington. If there were more like him from this state, the "White Spot" would be a lot dingier than it now is.

Brother Jack Daugherty, of Topeka, Kans., was a visitor during the past month, and like so many other linemen, was searching for a job in order to eat once in awhile. Was very sorry that Jack was unable to find anything to tide him over the lean period, but all work is very conspicuous by its absence here. We are hoping that Daugherty was able to find something in the South.

THE RAMBLIN' KID.

L. U. NO. B-846, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

Many important actions have taken place here in the past several months which will, and have already to a large extent, affected electrical workers all over the properties of the Tennessee Electric Power Company and the newly formed Chattanooga Electric Power Board personnel.

We of Local 846 are in a very odd if not precarious position. It must be remembered that we are in the very heart of the Tennessee Valley which has been designated as the future government-owned "yard stick," by which private utilities will be compared in their setting of electrical rates and operating procedures.

Being surrounded by the TVA (the now well known government subsidiary) is not all we of Local 846 must observe. We now see the city of Chattanooga beginning the construction of a duplicating distribution system, with the avowed intention of purchasing electricity from the TVA.

Since the majority of our members are employed by the Tennessee Electric Power

Company, a private utility, you Brothers can readily understand and appreciate our position and realize how very careful and considerate we must be in all of our negotiations with both public and private business.

Possibly some of you readers will remember that we of Local 846 were in a National Labor Relations Board case held here on March 2 and 3. Local 846 petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for an election to determine what was an "appropriate collective bargaining unit" on the T. E. P. Co. properties and to determine whether the I. B. E. W., affiliated with the A. F. of L., or the U. E. R. M. W., affiliated with the C. I. O., be the bargaining agency to represent the employees. In the hearing the C. I. O. maintained that all they wanted was to keep intact one unit of the company, namely, Hales Bar, a hydro and steam generating station on the Tennessee River. The C. I. O. had an agreement covering employees at Hales Bar which was signed after we petitioned the N. L. R. B. for an election. They asked for a 30 per cent increase and sold out for 5 per cent, so we did not want a unit like that on the system.

About two weeks ago the N. L. R. B. handed down a decision, and much to our delight we were victorious on nearly every point of our contentions, mainly that the entire properties of the T. E. P. Co. were to be included in the selection of a bargaining agency.

The C. I. O. stated during the hearing that if an election was held they did not want to appear on the ballot, even if a unit election was held at Hales Bar, virtually acknowledging defeat. We feel sure that the eligible employees will vote for the A. F. of L. union rather than no bargaining agency at all.

We must pause just now and give credit to the president and executive board of our local and also to the International Representatives, O. A. Walker, Gordon M. Freeman and of course our main standby, A. F. Wright.

Brother A. F. Wright, with the support of the many loyal members, has placed charters, four of them on the Tennessee Electric Power Company properties, and he is always around whenever one of the locals needs him, whether just a business matter or trouble; he makes very few errors and is really an Ace at bat under any condition.

At this writing we can hardly make a sure-fire prediction as to whom we may be selling our labor in the near future, whether the T. E. P. Co., TVA or the Chattanooga Electric Power Board; but we will be in a position to protect our interest as workers whatever the outcome might be.

As proof as to the benefits of a group of men being organized and really co-operating, there have been a number of grievances which arose but were at once ironed out and settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, where if we were not organized and functioning, such would not have been the finish.

The TVA and the Chattanooga Power Board are employing union men 100 per cent on this job, and very soon the T. E. P. Co. will be doing likewise, we hope—we hope.

Congratulations are in order. Brother L. W. Stroud, our popular financial secretary, has taken unto himself a wife. Lucky fellow; lucky girl.

Yours for organization and good old co-operation.

W. D. SMITH.

L. U. NO. B-1061, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Our local did its part to make the A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition a huge success, with Crosley broadcasts, Crosley union-made refrigerators, Crosley union-made radios and Crosley attendance.

Nearly a half million admittance tickets were distributed in the Cincinnati area and we are proud to say very few of these tickets were wasted. At any hour of the show the aisles were jammed with crowds drinking in the exhibits and receiving the union messages of the numerous union-conscious manufacturers.

The entertainment really was of the finest ever to be seen in Cincinnati. Mr. Ornburn and the A. F. of L. committee outdid themselves and should be commended for their fine efforts.

The country had seen Sally Rand and had been spellbound by her physical charms and fine dancing. Cincinnati has the distinction of not only seeing Miss Rand, but listening to her give the greatest talk on unionism ever heard in these parts.

Everyone is agreed that the first A. F. of L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition was a success of the highest order, and it will be just a forerunner to similar exhibits throughout the country.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. B-1089, SYDNEY, N. S.

Editor:

This is our first appearance in the JOURNAL. The boys of Local No. B-1089, of Sydney, Nova Scotia, have been after me for some time and since I am afraid to attend the next meeting and report "no write-up," here goes.

We are located where the East begins—at the eastern tip of Nova Scotia—in the city of Sydney. We are a mixed local with members from Eastern Light and Power Co., town of Glace Bay (the largest town in the Dominion) and a few of the male employees of Maritime-Telegraph and Telephone Co.

Organization work was begun in the spring of 1937 under the capable guidance of International Representative James Broderick and, although the path was not made smooth from lack of opposition, we have continued to make steady progress.

Notwithstanding the fact that our organization originated among the telephone employees and was, for a time, a strictly telephone local, our first real task was to negotiate a contract for the Eastern Light and Power men. They came into the local in a body, and it was a pleasure to help them. They had their committees appointed, contract drawn and all minor details settled in short order. Brother Broderick arranged a meeting between the committee and the manager of E. L. & P., from which the boys secured recognition, check-off for union dues, consideration of certain undesirable conditions, and a substantial boost in pay. Pretty good work for a new organization, but a fair sample of what can be accomplished by 100 per cent organization.

With the achievement of the E. L. & P. boys serving for a mark to shoot at, the lads from "the biggest town" have not waited for grass or greenbacks to sprout under their feet. They have already secured recognition, check-off and a week's vacation—with pay—from the town fathers; and are now busily engaged in negotiating a contract embodying a substantial increase in wages. Brother Broderick, please stand by!

Well, that brings us back to our long-lost Brothers, the employees of the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone. And please do not ask me to explain their trouble! In spite

of the example set them by the "power boys," they appear, to put it mildly, to be a trifle slack where the belt buckle chafes. Now don't get the idea they are satisfied—how could they be when some of them are getting less than grunt's wages, after as much as 10 years' service? A few have been real members, but the rest have appeared content to keep sliding down the same old groove without the energy to roll out and risk a splinter or two in doing so. The "one-big-family" hoey is rubbed in at every opportunity, but none of them ever stops to wonder why so many wear the artistic patches on their overalls and have the toes out of their shoes. They'll get their pie in the sky—if they're not too bashful to ask for it.

How about a letter from Local No. B-1030, of Halifax? We are all anxious to know what you are doing. Yes, I mean you, Joel!

JOSEPH McNALLY.

L. U. NO. B-1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

All the world seems at war—trouble in Spain, war in Asia with China and the "thank you, please" Japs playing tricks on one another, while Russia puts one in the mind of a crowing rooster on the fence. Britain, France and the Czechs have about got Herr Hitler bluffed. Our Mexican neighbors down below the line felt a little out of date and started a vest pocket edition revolution of their own. Our own revolution exists only in the two factions of the labor ranks.

As President William Green is keeping the A. F. of L. army quite well supplied with ammunition, Generalissimo Lewis, the self-styled Duce Bento Mussel'in, is waving threatening colors and trying to get a few of his political henchmen elected to office. Well, if he succeeds and with a few more like the Elinore M. Herrick brand that is sitting on the National Labor Relations Board, there is liable to be some kind of a war. It looks like there is a lot to be settled before labor can set her ship on a straight course.

At our own gates the unemployed lists are heavy and for the benefit of the boys in the electrical industry, leave your tool kits at home, as the salt air is bad on unused tools. Local B-1154, at its last regular meeting, reports a number of the Brothers on the waiting list, with several ragged shops in our district that have always been on the unfair list and always will be. For the benefit of Bachie and his aroused curiosity of how a narrow back could connect up with Hotel Brighton, it is a long story and I might say yours truly was born on a Minnesota farm. At the age of five I lost my mother. My younger sister and I were adopted by a faithful and motherly aunt, who was a successful physician and surgeon in the little city of Pipestone, Minn. At the age of 15 years and nine months my feet began to itch; the desire to travel overwhelmed me. The fourteenth day of June, 1904, I joined a circus. That was the first curtain raising of 21 years of what I have always termed as a romance and in those few short years of travel with circus, carnival and the New York legitimate stage and road shows, took me to most all cities of any importance within the four boundaries of the United States and a great many of the popular watering places of the world as the time passed on. On one occasion I happened to be in New York pulling switches and dimmers in one of the Keith-Procter show houses and was a good Brother of I. A. T. S. E. No. 1. It was at this time that I received a letter from my old aunt stating that she was

Local Union No. 3
Local Union Number Three
Is the best union there can be;
Giving credit where credit is due
Brothers Soloman and Van
Will do all they can.

JOYCE FREEDMAN,
(Daughter of Nat Freedman).

state president of the Minnesota State Medical Association and was a delegate to the national convention at Atlantic City. She extended me an invitation to be her guest at the Atlantic City resort during the convention week. I made the best of it. My first stop was at Haddon Hall, where the bone-breakers were in session. Locating my aunt after the session, was escorted to the Brighton and while the sessions were going on in the convention and Haddon Hall, I took to the water like a duck, but before the week was up I was a good prospect for a roller chair on the boardwalk.

During a week's stand in the city of Erie, Pa., I became affiliated with Local No. 56, I. B. E. W., July 1, 1907. Since that time the old card has been in and out of a good many locals in the United States. It has lapsed several times, but today my name is on a 16-year-old charter in the city of Santa Monica, Calif. The Al G. Barnes circus brought me to California and if it is as hard for Bachie to get out of Atlantic City as it is for me to get out of California, we will always have to extend our handshakes in print or via air mail. So much for that.



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International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

To our Fort Lauderdale, Fla., scribe, I wish to state we might promote a grapefruit juice squirting exhibition, as grapefruit are pretty cheap here; big ones for a cent apiece; and for the Brother's information, since your pilgrimage in the Golden State a great deal of water has passed under the bridge and the Arizona and California growers have developed as fine a grapefruit as the market can afford. Before I am misunderstood or get in bad, I am going to pass the buck to some of the Arizona scribes.

A good and big job is about completed at the Hollywood Turf Club, and compliments to the boys of Local No. 83, L. A., and to Brother Peabody for keeping the job on the up and up. The Hollywood race track is situated at Inglewood and without a doubt is one of the most modern and largest capacity tracks in the United States. I have seen the old Belmont plant, the Churchill Downs track and many others and unless they have made some great modern improvements in the past few years, the Inglewood is tops.

I noticed in the May issue of the WORKER a number of new scribes. Keep it up, Brothers. Your comments, criticisms and ideas give us food for thought. I quite concur with Brother Jim Gilbert in regard to the picture on the front page of the April issue. It is true, a characteristic phiz and a smile that does a fellow good to look into and a character that one of our talent scouts from the studios might grab off.

Last night was executive board meeting of the local and some new and revised agreements are to go to the shops. With all due regards and respects to our International Officers, we need them in many cases and sometimes in a hurry to lay down the laws of the International and to work the fields in an organizing campaign. Then on the other hand there are no two locals that have the same conditions confronting them and I have felt that on many occasions that a local's own officers realize the ills of their locality and know the proper tools to use and with the backing of their International Representative the leaks can be sealed. But in some cases I do know where the International representative has entered a strange field and laid down rules contrary to the best for the local involved. Not that the International Officer isn't sincere in his efforts for the best of all concerned, but that sometimes they are too hasty to put over a new ruling that won't work in that particular locality. Most any local officer knows the rulings of the constitution and can stay within the boundaries of the International laws. The fact of the matter is, that we of Local B-1154 accepted advice that had a great tendency to retard our conditions. We all realize that no man or group of officers of any local are too old to learn and take advice from their superiors, and we look up to them with a kind regard to brighten our path, but just now we are doing what we were advised not to do a year ago, which has handicapped our shop conditions with the journeymen. We have always had these agreements and must stick to them that most all locals in the country use, but from time to time they must be revised to meet new conditions that are taking place in this modern age.

It is time to look for the curtain ropes before I take up too much space or try the patience of our congenial Editor; and thanks to Edith and Doris for their patience with a bunch of narrow-back scribes. Be seeing you all next month.

O. B. THOMAS.

IN MEMORIAM

George B. Alley, L. U. No. B-18

Initiated September 18, 1933

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-18, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing on May 7, 1938, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, George B. Alley; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a loyal friend, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union No. B-18, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

G. A. EVANS,
E. P. TAYLOR,
W. R. SAUNDERS,
Committee.

Harry C. McDonald, L. U. No. 723

Initiated July 10, 1934

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harry C. McDonald; and

Whereas in the death of Brother McDonald, Local Union No. 723, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 723 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother McDonald and hereby expresses its appreciation of his service to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 723 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 723 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

H. BOND,
GEORGE CLARK,
CARL C. MEIBOOM,
Committee.

O. H. Townsend, L. U. No. B-202

Initiated December 31, 1918

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-202, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing, May 2, 1938, of a very faithful member, O. H. Townsend; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-202 expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

ELMER L. LEWIS,
Recording Secretary.

Neil Hall, L. U. No. B-202

Initiated October 3, 1925

It is with a most sincere feeling of sorrow that we, as members of Local Union No. B-202, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of Brother Neil Hall; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our International Office for publication.

ELMER L. LEWIS,
Recording Secretary.

Clifford Hilligoss, L. U. No. 723

Initiated August 10, 1937

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Clifford Hilligoss; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Hilligoss Local Union No. 723, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 723 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Hilligoss and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 723 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 723 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

H. BOND,
GEORGE CLARK,
CARL C. MEIBOOM,
Committee.

Charles F. Drinkworth, L. U. No. B-39

Initiated December 5, 1929

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst a worthy Brother, Charles F. Drinkworth; and

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express to his family our sincere regret and sympathy, trusting that the Supreme Power which watches over us all will assist them in this their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in further respect to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that in lawful assembly we stand for one minute in silence.

WALTER LENNOX,
NORVIN S. MYERS,
PHILIP GROW,
Committee.

John W. Stenson, L. U. No. 36

Initiated September 30, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 36, I. B. E. W., record the death of our late Brother, John W. Stenson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 36, and a copy to our official Journal for publication.

RAY SCHLADEMAN,
JACK LEAS,
J. L. FRYE,
Committee.

Edward Conklin, L. U. No. B-202

Initiated September 8, 1937

It is with regret that we, as members of Local Union No. B-202, must record the sudden passing of one of our loyal members, Edward Conklin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay respect to his memory and drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our International Office for publication.

ELMER L. LEWIS,
Recording Secretary.

John L. McCutcheon, L. U. No. 212

Initiated September 25, 1918

In memory of our good friend and Brother, John L. McCutcheon. Brother McCutcheon was born May 19, 1888, and died suddenly March 27, 1938. Brother McCutcheon was initiated in Local Union No. 212, Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1918, and was a true and faithful member to the last. We realize that his death will be noted with sorrow by his many friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 212, in regular meeting assembled, extend to the family and relatives of the departed our heartfelt sympathy and consolation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be forwarded to the International Office for publication in our official Journal.

E. W. SIMONTON,
Local Union No. 212.

A. E. Loertscher, L. U. No. B-77

Initiated September 3, 1935

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-77, mourn the passing of our Brother, A. E. Loertscher, who was killed in the line of duty; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

FLOYD MILES,
E. M. McDONALD,
T. A. ARNOLD,
Committee.

Albert Forrest, L. U. No. B-77

Reinitiated March 7, 1934

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-77, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Albert Forrest by accidental death; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to this Brother's memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to his family and loved ones; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

FLOYD MILES,
E. M. McDONALD,
T. A. ARNOLD,
Committee.

A. C. McBride, L. U. No. 501

Initiated January 19, 1912

Another member has answered the final call and Local Union No. 501 must record the passing onward of Brother A. C. McBride.

Our sympathy goes out to the loved ones left behind, and we extend to them that understanding which would share their grief and comfort them in their sorrow.

In memory of Brother McBride, our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF,
Corresponding Secretary.

H. F. Seib, L. U. No. B-77

Reinitiated June 2, 1936

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, as Brother members of Local Union No. B-77, mourn the loss of one of our members, Brother H. F. Seib; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

A. J. HAUG,
JOHN HOLLAND,
FELIX HOFFMAN,
Committee.

A. G. Aggerbeck, L. U. No. B-77

Reinitiated May 1, 1934

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-77, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, A. G. Aggerbeck; therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved wife, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

FLOYD MILES,
E. M. McDONALD,
T. A. ARNOLD,
Committee.

Joe McKaig, L. U. No. B-77

Reinitiated April 2, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-77, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Joe McKaig; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our next meeting and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

FLOYD MILES,
E. M. McDONALD,
T. A. ARNOLD,
Committee.

William H. Whitworth, L. U. No. 584

Initiated January 7, 1916

Whereas the sudden calling to the bourne whence no traveler returns of Brother William H. Whitworth on Sunday, April 17, 1938, was a great shock to his many friends in all his lines of activity as well as to the electrical industry in this vicinity; and

Whereas Local Union No. 584 has lost a loyal and devoted member, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

"The moving finger writes, and having writ
Moves on; nor all our piety or wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all our tears wash out one word of it."

S. A. KING,
C. F. WILSON,
T. R. HENSON,
Committee.

James A. Hickey, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated May 6, 1929

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, James A. Hickey; and

Whereas, in the death of Brother Hickey, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolences to the family of Brother Hickey in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH A. BREHMAN,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

G. A. Wisson, L. U. No. B-124

Initiated October 8, 1917

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-124, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a very faithful member, G. A. Wisson; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it also resolved

That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy to our official Journal for publication.

FRED H. GOLDSMITH,
ROY E. SMILEY,
ARTHUR HEWITT,
Committee.

John F. Sinclair, L. U. No. B-77

Initiated February 2, 1937

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-77, record the passing of Brother John F. Sinclair; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of Brother Sinclair; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect and memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

GEORGE MULKEY,
M. E. RUCKER,
C. E. SINGULAR,
Committee.

Alfred P. Jackson, L. U. No. 847,

Initiated May 8, 1936

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 847, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing on May 6, 1938, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Alfred P. Jackson; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a loyal friend, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union No. 847, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. C. McCHARGUE,
Business Manager.

Harry D. McMenamin, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated September 1, 1906

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, Harry D. McMenamin; and

Whereas in the death of Brother McMenamin, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of Brother McMenamin and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolences to the family of our late Brother in their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH A. BREHMAN,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

John Froehlich, L. U. No. B-830

Initiated July, 1937

Frank J. Fitzsimmons, L. U. No. B-830

Initiated April, 1937

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brothers, John Froehlich and Frank J. Fitzsimmons; and

Whereas their presence will be greatly missed from our ranks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to their memories; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union No. B-830, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved families and relatives of our deceased Brothers; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families and a copy sent to our official Journal.

JOSEPH A. FISHER,
Business Manager.

Albert William Hunt, L. U. No. 340

Initiated February 8, 1910

It is with deep sorrow that we note the passing from this life of our good and loyal Brother, Albert William Hunt; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to his loved ones our sincere sympathy in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

A. O. HANSEN,
C. E. TURNER,
W. C. STRINGER,
Committee.

William H. Melton, L. U. No. 278

Initiated December 17, 1936

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that Local Union No. 278, I. B. E. W., Corpus Christi, Texas, records the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, William H. Melton, to whose wife and relatives we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his wife, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

LOCAL UNION NO. 278,
By MILTON T. LYMAN,
Recording Secretary.

Frank Bruno, L. U. No. 277

Initiated July 6, 1937

It is with deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 277, I. B. E. W., record the passing of a worthy member, Brother Frank Bruno; and

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family in their time of great sorrow our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

JAMES SLATER,
Recording Secretary.

Henry Rivet, L. U. No. 130

Initiated April 2, 1918

Again the ranks of our membership have been broken and Local Union No. 130 must report the passing onward of Brother Henry Rivet, whose death occurred on April 24, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

C. R. TSCHIRN,
H. L. LLOYD,
J. O. CHIVERS,
Committee.

George W. Pettit, L. U. No. 73

Initiated November 4, 1937

Local Union No. 73 must stand in silent tribute and record the loss of our valued Brother, George W. Pettit, on April 15, 1938.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to his family and loved ones, for he was a true friend and pal to all.

This tribute will be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 73, a copy sent to his family and a copy sent to our Journal for publication.

Our charter will be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory.

BARNEY D. STEVENS,
GEORGE I. HOBBS,
BASIL J. BAINS,
Committee.

Joseph Corcoran, L. U. No. 262

Initiated February 5, 1917

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Joseph Corcoran; and

Whereas in his passing, Local Union No. 262, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a true and loyal member; and

Whereas his presence will be greatly missed from our ranks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 262, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory and express to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

W. SHAFFER,
C. PETERSON,
J. PATTERSON,
Committee.

Frank F. Van Schmidt, L. U. No. 28

Reinitiated October 7, 1937

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our Brother, Frank F. Van Schmidt, who died on May 12, 1938; and

Whereas Local Union No. 28, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply regrets the loss of Brother Van Schmidt; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication.

CAMPBELL C. CARTER,
EDWARD L. DOUGHERTY,
Committee.

Clarence W. Shearer, L. U. No. B-304

Initiated August 20, 1930

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-304, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a very faithful member, Clarence W. Shearer; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting assembled rise and stand in silence for one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union No. B-304, and a copy sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

GEORGE C. CHANDLER,
Recording Secretary.

William Whitaker, L. U. No. 1037

Initiated October 1, 1906

Local Union No. 1037, I. B. E. W., Winnipeg, has to record with deepest regret the death of a beloved Brother, William Whitaker, a very loyal and active worker in our Brotherhood. Brother Whitaker passed away after a very short illness, May 23, 1938, and his place will be hard to fill; therefore be it

Resolved, That all members of Local Union No. 1037, I. B. E. W., express our sorrow and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family, and that our charter be draped for 30 days and a copy of this resolution be placed on the books of our local union.

A. A. MILES,
Recording Secretary.

Daniel A. Rogers, L. U. No. 719

Initiated May 3, 1913

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 719, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Daniel A. Rogers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

F. H. PENNETT,
CHARLES I. MORSE,
E. B. SANBORN,
Committee.

W. H. Melton, L. U. No. 59

Initiated December 17, 1936

Local Union No. 59, of Dallas, Texas, records the loss of our valued member, Brother W. H. Melton.

It is in sincere appreciation of past fellowship that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his loved ones and sorrow with them in our mutual loss.

In memory of Brother Melton, the charter of Local Union No. 59 shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this resolution shall be written into our minutes.

Copies shall also be sent to his family and to our Journal for publication.

ROY JOHNSON,
V. H. TORBERT,
F. E. CROSS,
S. R. BRYANT,
ARTIE NOEL,
Committee.

Albert Weisenberger, L. U. No. 212

Initiated September 14, 1903

It is with deep regret that Local Union No. 212 is called upon to record the sudden death of Brother Albert Weisenberger, Card No. 51285. Brother Weisenberger was initiated in Local Union No. 212, September 14, 1903, and passed away May 22, 1938, at the age of 52 years.

It is our desire that this stand as our testimonial as to his character as a man, also as a true and loyal member of Local Union No. 212.

To his bereaved family and relatives, we extend, in our humble manner, our deepest sympathy as a token of our regard; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal and a copy be filed with the secretary of Local Union No. 212.

E. W. SIMONTON,
Press Secretary.

John W. Ames, L. U. No. B-309

Initiated August 14, 1922

Whereas it has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst Brother John W. Ames, who passed away on April 26, 1938, after a short illness; and

Whereas we deeply regret the passing of our friend and co-worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-309 pay respect to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and regret to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon the minutes, and that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JAMES ALTIC,
B. H. BORKAMF,
A. B. TOUCHETTE,
Committee.

James F. Scrivnor, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated December 16, 1925

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, James F. Scrivnor; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Scrivnor one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH A. BREHMAN,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Robert B. Gordon, L. U. No. B-369

Initiated December 9, 1910

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from us on May 12, 1938, Brother Robert B. Gordon, one of our charter members; and

Whereas Brother Gordon was one of our oldest members, being initiated December 9, 1910, in Local Union No. 369, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Louisville; and since that time he has stood as a "Rock of Gibraltar" for the cause of unionism. His ideals were a perfect example of what every union man's should be. He was always glad to help us and teach us when we served as an apprentice, and we can truly and in all sincerity say that the gap that his passing has left in Local Union No. 369 will never be filled. What he has done for our local and the entire Brotherhood cannot be measured in words or writing, but will be a living monument to his memory. When Local Union No. 369 was a young, struggling local, it was Brother Gordon ("Bob" to all of us who knew him) who was always ready to help make it a good, strong and sturdy local as it is today; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in true devotion to our departed Brother, express to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent Brother Gordon's family, a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the official Journal of the International Brotherhood for publication.

J. A. BROWN,
L. C. KAELEN,
E. A. KLEIDERER,
H. H. HUDSON,
Committee.

Fred N. Clark, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated August 11, 1916

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Fred N. Clark; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Clark, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Clark and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH A. BREHMAN,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

**VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM**

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only \$4

Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.
J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
LeBARON LAMP MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.
METROPOLITAN ONYX CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.
PLAZA STUDIOS, 305 East 47th St., New York City.
RUBEL LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 36 West 20th St., New York City.
SILK-O-LITE, 24 West 25th St., New York City.

WARREN KESSLER, INC., 119 West 24th St., New York City.
BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.
BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.
BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.
CENTURY LIGHTING, INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.
FULL-O-LITE, INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.
KLIEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.

KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.
THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.
NELSON, TOMBACHER, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.
RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.
SUNLIGHT REFLECTING CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.

SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 No. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.

BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., Elizabeth, N. J.
WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.

STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago.
HUBERTZ-ROHS, 408 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago.
PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago.

ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago.
REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago.
GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.
MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.
C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago.
FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.
THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 16th St., New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER, INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., Woodward and Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.
STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CORP., 3030 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I.
COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place., Long Island City.
BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.

HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.



WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn.

GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

GARLAND MANUFACTURING CO., Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.

ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.

HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

STANDARD ELEC. EQUIPMENT CORP., 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Colt St., Irvington, N. J.

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MURLIN MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

GROSS CHANDLER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.

LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.

RADIANT LAMP CORP., 25 Lexington St., Newark, N. J.

BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.

CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City.

COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.

M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.

FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.

FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City.

A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.

RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.

FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.

SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.

MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.

THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.

G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.

WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.

CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.

LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.

EDWIN F. GUTH CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MOE-BRIDGES CORP. and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.

JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.

ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.

MISSOURI STEEL AND WIRE CO., 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.

BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.

BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.

CENTURY LIGHTING, INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.

FULL-O-LITE, INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.

KIEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.

KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.

THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.

NELSON, TOMBACHER, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.

R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.

RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.

SUNLIGHT REFLECTING CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.





RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMPLEX RADIO, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

ANSLEY, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

DAVID BOGEN, 663 Broadway, New York City.

DE WALD RADIO CORP., 508 6th Ave., New York City.

UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

PIERCE AIRO RADIO, 508 6th Ave., New York City.

FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.

AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.

FERGUSON RADIO CORP., 745 Broadway, New York City.

GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

ESPEY RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park Place, New York City.

LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.

REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.

TODD PRODUCTS, 179 Wooster St., New York City.

PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.

DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.

GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, Cincinnati, Ohio.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA MANUFACTURING CO., INC., Indianapolis, Ind.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.

CLINTON MFG. COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.

COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP CO., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP SHADE CO., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roeb-ling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, 3 West 19th St., New York City.

FREDERICK BAUMANN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.

B. & Z. LAMP CO., 353 Canal St., New York City.

BEAUX ART, 194 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG LAMP CO., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

BROADWAY LAMP & NOVELTY, 457 West Broadway, New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 22 West 19th St., New York City.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE, 33 West 17th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., 132 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE, 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DANART, 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GIBRALTAR MFG. CO., INC., 403 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

H. GOLDBERG, INC., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE, 36 Green St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

PAUL HANSON CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

J. B. HIRSH CO., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

MAX HORN CO., 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE, 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, 69 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 69 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KING LAMP, 457 West Broadway, New York City.

KEG-O-LITE, 40 West 20th St., New York City.

LAGIN VICTOR, 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

MADEWELL LAMP & SHADE, 16 West 19th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX, 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUTUAL SUNSET LAMP, 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEAL LAMP CO., 247 Centre St., New York City.

NOE-WM. R. CO., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART, 40 West 25th St., New York City.

S. ORTNER, 36 West 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY, 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD PAUL CO., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP & SHADE, 15 E. 31st St., New York City.

PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 1107 Broadway, New York City.

PLAZA STUDIOS, 305 East 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

RUBEL LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

SOL M. ROBINSON, 25 West 32nd St., New York City.

S. & J. ROLES, INC., 23 East 21st St., New York City.

L. ROSENFELD CO., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

GEORGE ROSS CO., 6 West 18th St., New York City.



PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.	STERLING ONYX, 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
L. J. SCHWARTZ, 48 East 21st St., New York City.	STERN ELEC. CO., 24 East 18th St., New York City.	WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CO., 718 Broadway, New York City.
SHELBURNE, 108 East 16th St., New York City.	SUNBEAM LAMP CO., 3 East 28th St., New York City.	WARREN KESSLER, INC., 119 West 24th St., New York City.
SILK-CRAFTERS, 25 West 31st St., New York City.	TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.	WINDSOR LAMP, 6 West 18th St., New York City.
SILK-O-LITE, 24 West 25th St., New York City.	UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 18 East 18th St., New York City.	WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, 40 West 25th St., New York City.
SPECIAL NUMBER, 290 5th Ave., New York City.		WROUGHT IRON & GLASS FIXTURE COMPANY, 591 Broadway, New York City.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.	C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.	HERMANSEN ELECTRIC CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.
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ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.	O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.	METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I.
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ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.	LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.	ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.
GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.	NEON SUPPLY CO., 2258 N. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.	CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.	RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.	THOMAS & BETTS COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J.
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HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	COLISEUM BATTERY & EQUIPMENT CO., Chicago, Ill.	ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.
DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5406 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.	SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.	UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORPORATION, New York City.
NAT'L ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.	PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.	NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.
CARL BAJOHRE LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.	HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.	TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn.	MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, Irvington, N. J.	SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., New York City.
	VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 79 Orange St., Newark, N. J.	TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

RAILROADS PAYING FOR PAST POLICIES

(Continued from page 285)

under the full regulatory power of the government, to whom it should account for all of its operations and expenditures. It should be required to meet all costs of operation and fixed charges upon the capital employed which had been guaranteed by the government. A certain agreed percentage of the net results of operation should belong to this corporation. The stock of this corporation should be held in trust for the benefit of the employees. The earnings of the corporation should constitute a trust fund to be declared as a dividend upon the amounts paid to the labor which it employs, every employee receiving that proportion of this trust fund which his annual wage bore to the total annual compensation of all employees, the operating officials to receive twice the rate of dividend of the classified employees. The affairs of this corporation should be administered by a board of directors, which we suggest, merely tentatively, should be selected in the following manner—one-third of the directors to be elected by the classified employees below the grade of appointed officials, one-third by the appointed officers and employees; the final third being appointed by the President of the United States. This board of directors should have power to appoint all officers from president down to the point where employment begins by classification, and to prescribe the conditions of employment and classification of all other employees."

Whatever happens on the railroads in the next few months, the public can rest assured that the railroad unions will continue to play a statesmanlike role in the railroad industry.

BATTLING 31 YEARS TO GET LABOR DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 283)

net position for his successful rival to fill.

It was a day to which Gompers had looked forward for many a year; but dawn found him suffering such agony that he was unable to witness the ceremonies. Soon afterward he was rushed to the hospital for an emergency mastoid operation, from which he was many months in recovering.

CLEAR LABOR OBJECTIVES

The organic act stipulated "The purpose of the Department of Labor shall be to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

William B. Wilson was appointed as the first Secretary of Labor. He filled the post through the troublesome war-time period and was succeeded in 1921 by James J. Davis, the appointee of President Harding. Genial "Puddler Jim" Davis was a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America.

Davis resigned late in 1930 and Hoover chose William Doak to fill the position. Doak had been the legislative agent for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, but he did not prove to be popular with labor while he was secretary.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt named our present secretary, Miss Frances Perkins, to fill the post in 1933. Miss Perkins previously had been the Industrial Com-

missioner of the state of New York. President Roosevelt also appointed Dr. Isador Lubin, of the Brookings Institution in Washington, D. C., to succeed Mr. Ethelbert Stewart as Commissioner of Labor Statistics that same year. Dr. Lubin has inaugurated many improvements in the Bureau of Labor Statistics since he became its head.

At the time of the department's creation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Children's Bureau and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization were transferred to it. The last named agency was divided into two separate units, one for immigration and one for naturalization, upon that occasion. On June 10, 1933, these two were again consolidated into a single bureau.

The original act authorized the Secretary of Labor to mediate in industrial disputes. In 1918 the Conciliation Service was organized to take over this function.

The Labor Department participated in many emergency war-time activities soon after its creation. One of these led to the establishment, in 1920, of the Women's Bureau. Another task was to establish and co-ordinate a system of public employment exchanges, to facilitate the speedy filling of jobs. After the emergency had passed, only a skeleton placement staff was kept. It operated as a clearing house for other employment agencies.

In 1933 Congress created the Employment Service in response to the new emergency then facing the country. A nation-wide system of free public employment exchanges was again set up to connect job-seekers with both private and public employment opportunities.

The Division of Labor Standards was set up in 1934 to work out standards of employment conditions and to help promote more uniform labor legislation between the various states.

The newest branch of the Labor Department is the Division of Public Contracts. Created in 1936, it administers the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act, which requires the maintenance of certain minimum labor standards by all firms manufacturing supplies sold to the federal government under contract.

The Department of Labor is now serving the workingman as it never has before since its creation 25 years ago. Perhaps the greatest contribution of the present department lies in the development of the conference method of approach to industrial problems. Several broad national and regional conferences of outstanding labor leaders, economists and professors have been convened since the arrival of the present administration in March, 1933. These conferences have taken up the subjects of unemployment and relief, the adoption of minimum standards to be required in labor legislation and the problem of industrial diseases such as silicosis.

Allowed to express freely its views and opinions in these conferences, labor feels that at last it has a real voice in the shaping of laws and policies which vitally affect it. Friends and leaders of labor have been eager to participate in analyzing and working out the solution of labor's problems.

OUR MEMBERS LIKED TECHNICAL ARTICLES

(Continued from page 292)

Within the past few days it has been stated that it has been found possible to utilize the telephone in connection with the Marconi process for limited distances, but the experiment has not reached a greatly advanced stage. Logically, its advance in the matter of distance traversed will not differ greatly from that achieved by the telegraphic apparatus.

LOOKING FORWARD

In view of the extent to which wireless telegraph—divested of its purely laboratory features and reduced to practice—has advanced as a practical industry during the two years and more during which it has been exploited by Signor Marconi and those who have worked his system, what will be the probable result, from an economic point of view? This, it seems to me, is the standpoint from which this whole wireless transmission business should be viewed by practical electrical workers. Will it result in such a revolution as will unsettle conditions, destroy present values and work havoc in the important industry of electric signaling; or will it, on the other hand, be limited closely to laboratory conditions?

That these questions concern greatly the thousands of artisans who are, in one way and another, intimately associated with the industry, goes without saying. If, as some of the more optimistic disciples of Marconi affect to believe, space will be annihilated and wires for transmission become obsolete, then really many now profitably engaged would be obliged to seek other fields of employment. If the time shall come when all that is necessary to give us the news from the Philippines is to suspend some wires at Manila and turn the current on to a big induction coil to enable the message to be transferred to New York, then, indeed, would the outlook be shady. It would equal, claims the apostle of telegraphy, who proposed to stand on a peak of the Rock Mountains and by means of thought-transmission communicate with any portion of the wide, wide world.

Seriously: It is not unlikely that the distance over which the Hertzian waves may be controlled will be augmented to an extent not greatly exceeding that now achieved. But that wireless telegraphy or wireless transmission of telephone messages will presently assume sufficient practical importance to disturb present industrial conditions, is not evidenced by anything which has yet transpired. So far as known, the transmission, under the most favorable conditions, at less than eight miles, was only 15 short words per minute; a speed which will be far too much restricted for the requirements of the twentieth century.

When the telephone was first invented it was predicted that the telegraph transmitter and sounder would soon be consigned to the scrap heap, and that the places which knew the telegraph operator would know him no more forever; but he is yet with us, and there is no evidence that the tribe will soon become extinct.

On the other hand, the invention of the telephone has increased opportunities for employment in many ways.

It is scarcely likely that even the most recent and successful experiments in wireless telegraphy will cause copper plants to close down, or cause a panic in telegraph or telephone securities. On general principles there is room for any and all improvements on electrical lines, and to no class of people do these improvements mean more than to the intelligent, skilled electrical worker.

CASEY'S CHRONICLES OF THE WORK WORLD

(Continued from page 297)

drone out some old Scotch tune that blended in with the eerie soughin' av the big, leather bellows, an' thin the tune wud change as he pulled the shoe out av the fire an' landed it all in a dazzlin' white heat on the anvil—two musical taps av the hammer on the anvil an' three duller wans that landed on the shoe an' caused myriads av sparks to fly through the air in all directions, thin two more anvil taps an' the three blows repeated until the shoe was shaped an' thin heated fer tryin' on' an' thin the smell av the burnin' hoof an' the parin' an' nailin' that followed—I often think, Slim, that in the passin' av the village blacksmith, the little country villages have lost a picturesque charm that they'll niver regain, though, thanks to the poet Longfellow, we have a picture av him in 'The Village Blacksmith' that'll niver fade out. I used to think that I wud like to follow up that trade meself but wance I got to be a lineman I niver had anny desire to change me occupation.

ANYBODY HERE SEEN RILEY?

"At the end av the village nearest the Dubois place lived an Irish family be the name av Riley. There was Pat an' his wife Bridget, Pat's father an' the 15-year-old twins, Tim an' Mike. I took a great likin' to thim tousle-headed, freckle-faced twins. They allus called their father an' mither be their first names an' whiniver they got into anny mischief—which was most av the time—they wud hunt me up an' stay wid me until afther quittin' time an' get me to go home wid thim, fer they'd say, 'If ye don't go home wid us, Terry, an' talk Pat out av it he'll give us the divil's own hidin'."

"So afther the chores wud be done an' we'd had our suppers—Mary wud niver let thim go widout their suppers—we'd mooch over to their place. As soon as Pat ud catch sight av us he'd let a roar out av him like a wild bull, but thin I'd step in an' start to smooth things over, an' annyway he wudn't want to lick thim when I was there. Thin I'd get him, Bridget an' gran'paw talkin' about Ireland an' the twins ud slip off up to bed an' be the mornin' the sheet ud be cleared off ready fer another start.

"The rest of the family consisted av an ould skate av a mare called the Dilly mare, two cows an' three pigs. The Dilly mare was ayther tethered out in the back lot or kept in the stable but the rest av the livestock roamed all over at their own sweet will. Whin the cows strayed away into the cedar swamp about a mile away

the twins had to hunt thim up, an' it was a common sight to see Tim comin' home perched on the back av the bell cow, solemn as a judge, followed be Mike ridin' the ither wan. But thim three pigs was the scourge av the village. They was gaunt, long-legged razor backs, wid a snout an' head like an alligator, an' they had the speed av a race horse, in fact, Big Sandy said he belaved they cud outrun annythin' in the country on four legs whin there was anny feed in sight. Their hides was bullet proof an' covered wid hair about the same color as me own. Wan look out av their little, wicked, red-rimmed eyes was enough to make anny dog that come nosin' aroun' suddenly remimber that he had important business elsewhere. They wud stick thim long snouts under a garden fence, give a mighty heave an' thin scrape under it an', if they wasn't headed off, in a few minutes that garden wud look as if a tornado had struck it. They used to feed thim in a long trough that set just outside their front fence an' the twins was expected to do the feedin'.

LOOKING FOR TWINS

"Wan night, as I come along on me way to the village, the twins must av been missin' fer the ould gran'paw come out an' emptied a couple av big pails of swill into the trough an' thin stood at the wan end av it. He looks aroun' but there was no pigs in sight, so he straightens his neck an' calls out in his thin' quaverin' voice, 'Poig, po-o-i-g-g, po-o-i-o-o-g-g-g.' About a quarter av a mile away on the side road, where ould gran'paw cudn't see thim, a cloud av dust rose up an' thim three razor backs come tearin' along as if the divil himself was afther thim. The leadin' wan shot aroun' the corner wid a mad rush—headed straight fer the trough—slithered along the full length av it an' struck gran'paw jus' below the knees an' he wint headlong face down in the trough wid swill splashin' an' buckets flyin' in all directions. Thim ither two razor backs cudn't stop an' they scrambled right over the top av him. I rushed right down an' managed to kick the three savages away from the trough enough to yank gran'paw to his feet. I mopped off his face an' clothes the best I cud an' I seen that the only hurt he come by was his dignity, so I says to him, very innocent like, 'Gran'paw! What was ye tryin' to do? Was ye tryin' to bate thim poor, starvin' craters out av their suppers?'

"He jus' glared at me, but he was so mad that he cudn't spake fer a minute an' thin he screeches out, 'Casey! If ye wasn't a friend av mine I'd bate yer dom'd head off. Get out av here afore I have murther on me sowl.'

"Thin he turned his tongue on thim razor backs an' what he called thim wud have made a stone image weep. I made me getaway, but as far as I cud hear him he was still tongue lashin' thim, an' thim things looked bad fer the twins next day. It jus' seemed as fast as they got shut av wan trouble they wud get into another wan.

"There was an old bachelor be the name av Mudge that the twins had a grudge against; wance in awhile they wud play hookey from school an' ould Mudge wud go an' tell Patrick. Tim had found out whin he was ridin' the Dilly mare that if he wud jus' reach aroun' an' touch her on the backbone that she wud lash out wid her heels fer all she was worth. Ould Mudge had a barn that faced on the street line wid a door on the front av it. Wan day, whin

ould Mudge wasn't visible, Tim mounts the Dilly mare an' rides her down to the ould man's, backs her up forninst the barn door an' touches her back, an' whooey, how she must have lashed out wid thim heels, fer all that was left av the door was nails an' splinters. Thin Tim puts the bud on the Dilly mare an' away they wint in a cloud av dust, but ould Mudge heard the noise an' seen who it was busted the door—that was another time I had to get thim out av trouble.

"But their worst trouble was yet to come. In their back yard was a big, knotty log an' Pat usta make the twins saw a cut off av it once in awhile. It was too big an' knotty to split good so Pat wud up-end the cut, bore a hole in the center av it an' load it wid powder, touch the powder off an' tear it apart.

"Wan day, whin the folks was away, the twins took it into their heads to take a cut off av the log an' do a little powder bustin' thimselves. They got out the ould crosscut saw an' rassled off a cut, bored a hole in it an' put in all the powder there was—which was sure aplenty—thin they fixed the fuse the way they had seen Pat do it, but here's the big mistake they made; they didn't up-end the cut but let it lay on its side, an' whin they touched off that big charge av powder it made such a noise that I heard it away in the back field where I was workin', an' it brought the whole village out like a swarm av bees. The cut split into halves an' the top half sailed away up in the air an' come down on the roof av the kitchen at the rear av the house, wint through it like paper an' landed on the floor.

HOLE OF CREATION

"The twins was most scared to death whin they seen what had happened, but they managed to get the big chunk av wood out av the house. They tried to patch up the hole in the roof, but it was big enough fer a horse an' wagon to go through, so they give that up as a bad job an' legged it off as fast as they cud to me, an' says, 'Terry, we're in a divil av a fix an' if ye can't help us this time we're goin' to run away from home, fer Pat'll murder us alive.' Whin they told me what had happened, I said, 'Be all accounts ye sure made a grand smashup this time, but stay wid me.' I cudn't hardly kape me face straight, but I says, 'afther supper I'll go down an' see what I can do fer ye, jus' kape in touch where ye can see what's goin' on an' whin I give ye the sign snake in an' go to bed.'

"They said they wud do jus' as I told thim, so afther they'd had their suppers an' helped to do the chores, I wint down to interview Pat. I found him stridin' up an' down in front av the house wid a piece av harness trace in his hand big an' heavy enough to knock a steer down wid. As soon as he caught sight av me he roars out, 'Ye needn't come aroun' here, Casey, tryin' to save thim young hellions from the threshin' they're goin' to get. I distinctly told thim that they must niver touch that powder on anny account an' be the Howly Saints it's a wonder they didn't wreck the whole village. Come wid me an' see what they done an' thin tell me they don't deserve bein' skinned alive.'

"Whin I looked at the big, jagged hole in the roof I near busted out laughin', but I had to start in an' smooth things over, so I said, 'It's a big hole all right, but there's no wan kilt or hurted, an' fixin' up the roof'll be an aisy job wid me an' some more helpin' ye.' Be this time Bridget an' the ould gran'paw had joined us, an' I says,

'Pat, in place av ragin' aroun' at Tim an' Mike it's down on yer knees ye all ought to be, thankin' the Good Lord that ye didn't come home an' find thim all mangled up an' dead or disfigured fer life. Whin we was lads didn't we iver get into anny mischief? An' what good wud anny lad be if he didn't have a spark av mischief in him? They worked hard an' thought they was goin' to get a lot av wood cut up to s'prise ye. Why, Bridget an' ye ought to be proud av havin' two av the finest, up-standin' laddies in the whole country. If ye drove thim away from home, niver to see thim again, do ye think ye'd iver fergive yerselves? Spake up Bridget an' tell me if ye don't think I'm right.'

"Sure ye are, Mr. Casey. I sometimes think meself Patrick is a little too quick-tempered wid thim." 'Sure he is,' said I. 'Patrick, give me that big larruper ye have in yer hand,' says I, as I grabbed it out av his hand an' threw it away as far as I cud. 'Ivery wan go about their business an' say no more about it.' 'All right,' says Pat, 'They can thank ye fer gettin' thim off fer this time, but niver again.'

"Casey, ye dom'd blarney," screeched out the ould gran'paw. 'If ye had half a chance ye'd talk the ould devil himself back into grace.'

WAGES SET TEMPO OF NEW ECONOMICS

(Continued from page 284)

to other industries and to the national economy as a whole. At any rate, the important thing is that more and more people are thinking about wages, about collective bargaining, about the relationship of wages to national economy.

Employers can not expect workers to keep their eyes off of steady advancement of economic status. This would not be human. In a country like the United States with its rich raw materials, which has such an excellent over-all plant, where workers are intelligent, and have skill, employers must expect workers to struggle always to better their economic condition. There seems little doubt that the main condition of labor still stands, namely, that the only way to better the condition of the people is to better the condition of the people, namely, by increasing income per worker. Much has been written on this subject and this JOURNAL has repeatedly quoted from writers on this subject. The goal is certainly beyond the \$1,250 wage that average Americans are now receiving. We should do better than that. On this point Stuart Chase says:

"If the existing plant and man-power in the United States were fully employed in the production of honest goods and services for the consumer, the total output, valued in 1929 dollars, would be not less than 135 billions, or an average per family of approximately \$4,400. This estimate does not presuppose any considerable change in the physical plant, the introduction of new processes, or the modernization of old factories. On the other hand it does reckon with all bottlenecks from natural resource to finished product—shoe 'capacity' is not merely the capacity of shoe factories, but the capacity of the whole industrial complex, including labor, leather, cattle, and findings. At a conservative estimate, then, American industry could supply every

family with a health and decency budget (from \$2,000 to \$2,500) and give in addition almost as much again in terms of comforts. On the basis of this careful survey, there is no reason for doubting that the power age can produce enough to go around and more. The present plant cannot yet provide a full quota of luxuries."

But there also seems little doubt that since collective bargaining is making great advances the machinery of collective bargaining must be improved and rule-of-thumb methods of adjusting wages must go out the window for more scientific procedures.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 301)

than glad to hear the opinion of the I. B. E. W. auxiliaries all over the United States who are interested in forming an international auxiliary.

MATTIE SUE GIBSON,
Member Executive Board.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

We are very sorry not to have any news items before now. The writer will try to do better from time to time. First of all, let me say that we still have a very lively and progressive auxiliary. We have been having our business meetings on the first Tuesday of each month and a covered dish luncheon on the third Tuesday, which is our regular social day. However, we have decided to combine our business and social meetings for the summer months and also do away with the covered dish luncheon until fall.

Speaking of fall, that reminds me that we will have an unusually busy fall, as many of you, no doubt, have read by now that Houston will have the A. F. of L. convention. They will convene here in October, and as usual the auxiliary members want to do their bit in whatever way they can. We are already planning on ways and means of raising an extra fund, what we call a convention fund, to help entertain the visiting women guests and delegates.

Some of our plans for raising extra cash are game parties, bingo games, dances. We make our money on the admission charge. As most of you who have been in Houston know, there is no gambling of any sort allowed (not much, at least). We all want to be good, law-abiding citizens and give our chief of police and chief of the vice squad all the co-operation we possibly can, so that is how we do it.

Did I hear some of you say you were reading between these lines? Well—I was afraid of that.

Our local union is planning another annual picnic this year, and as usual it will be the last Saturday in July. The membership really looks forward for this day, in fact they are looking for another picnic the day after, and no wonder they do, especially the kiddies. If any of you were to attend one of our picnics you would well understand why. Our local union always puts on a real honest-to-goodness picnic and barbecue, plenty of good food and entertainment of all sorts for both the grown-ups and the kiddies; and believe you me, it is hard to tell papa from sonny and mama from daughter. Their pep just doesn't hold out, but the spirit does.

Houston is still a fast growing city. The Houston Lighting & Power Company has installed a \$10,000,000 plant at Deepwater.

This gives you out-of-town folks an idea just how much electricity is being sold in and around Houston. It proves also the confidence the light company has in our city's future growth.

The writer had the privilege of going all through this steam and electric plant, and although it was a bit confusing to yours truly when the very courteous employees explained about the turbo-generators, condensers and feedwater pumps—in fact there were so many doo-dads that it would be more than even the average electrician would attempt to understand or explain. Still, it was most interesting to note the many improvements in this plant over several others the writer has visited.

After our tour through the plant, the company officials were hosts to several hundred of us. There was a barbecue dinner, a musical program and some very short and peppy speeches by officials of the company and by some of the officials from the various union organizations. The guest list included the chairmen and business managers of all of the union crafts and heads of the various departments of the light company.

I mention all these facts to give all of you an idea just how friendly a relationship organized labor is enjoying with this company, and we are proud to be invited by the company's high officials to come and break bread with them.

We have some new officers in our auxiliary this year. Our chairman is Mrs. Carl Laurecella; vice chairman, still yours truly; our new recording secretary is Mrs. Fred Sporher; treasurer, Mrs. Frank Rucksdashel, and as you will note, I am still on the job as press reporter. Our membership believes that since I find a lot to talk about, there is the possibility of my finding at least something to write about.

The writer is planning on visiting back in her home town, Rochester, N. Y., and if the opportunity presents itself she will meet some of the auxiliary members and wives of the electrical workers. It will not be real soon, perhaps in August. I said wives; well, forgive me, Brother workers. Mr. Ellis and I want to meet both the husbands and wives—in fact, all of the family.

Mr. Ellis is chairman of our local union and is serving in his tenth year, so naturally he will be very much interested in meeting any of the wire twisters. And by the way, if any of you folks are coming here for the convention, we want to assure you that you will be most welcome and that our auxiliary as well as our local union will try to make you feel at home, and especially try to show the ladies what a swell town we live in.

So until later, with lots of good wishes to all.

MRS. ART G. ELLIS.
Press Reporter.

BY THEIR OFFICES, YE SHALL KNOW THEM

(Continued from page 296)

FIND NEW OFFICES PAY

Local unions which have lately established modern offices believe that they have been paying achievements. But they report there is no use in establishing such a center if there isn't already on the books considerable business controlled by the local union, and if there isn't some surplus in the treasury for taking care of the additional expense. When these conditions exist, however, local unions believe that the investment is a paying

one, not only in actual business returns but in pride, satisfaction and a good effect upon the membership.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM MAY 1 TO MAY 31, 1938

L. U.	Name	Amount
212	J. L. McCutcheon	\$1,000.00
I. O.	Dan Battle	1,000.00
I. O.	Frank Doty	1,000.00
134	Thomas Anderson	1,000.00
501	A. C. McBride	1,000.00
I. O.	W. Mellett	1,000.00
130	H. E. Rivet	1,000.00
164	Victor Bedorf	1,000.00
I. O.	V. F. Uphoff	1,000.00
3	M. Graziadei	1,000.00
I. O.	W. E. Kemper	1,000.00
567	J. C. Bore	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
666	B. I. Gordon	1,000.00
134	James Flemming	1,000.00
104	R. J. Carroll	1,000.00
I. O.	Charles S. Greene	1,000.00
309	J. W. Ames	1,000.00
77	J. F. Sinclair	300.00
191	Paul C. Welch	650.00
3	Louis Specht	1,000.00
724	John Chickering	1,000.00
9	J. F. Scrivnor	1,000.00
I. O.	C. J. DeSerisy	1,000.00
98	J. F. Eakins	1,000.00
304	C. W. Shearer	1,000.00
708	Guy H. Smith	650.00
I. O.	Ralph B. Pilgrim	650.00
77	A. Loertscher	475.00
66	R. I. Cooley	475.00
9	J. J. Legendre	1,000.00
202	O. H. Townsend	1,000.00
9	H. McMenamin	1,000.00
461	J. L. Davis	1,000.00
26	M. W. Sissons	1,000.00
719	D. A. Rogers	1,000.00
369	R. B. Gordan	1,000.00
I. O.	E. J. McElroy	1,000.00
3	T. Eufinger	1,000.00
I. O.	Charles O. Scott	1,000.00
262	J. B. Corcoran	1,000.00
I. O.	M. H. Bodley	1,000.00
98	R. Van Fossen	1,000.00
98	G. S. Meng	1,000.00
I. O.	F. L. Esting	1,000.00
I. O.	William Pinsker	1,000.00
948	G. R. Sargent	825.00
77	Alfred George Aggerbeck	150.00
77	Joe P. McKaig	150.00
77	H. F. Seib	150.00
723	Harry C. McDonald	150.00
18	George B. Alley	150.00
138	C. Campbell	1,000.00
Total		\$44,789.58

A DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY TO THE NORTH

(Continued from page 291)

the good life for its citizens. This has been accomplished with meager resources. In this small, bleak country the co-operative life has been well advanced and it perhaps offers to Americans striking suggestions for emulation. Isn't it true that the United States with its infinitely richer raw materials and its preferred position on a fertile continent has done much less to create the stable life for its citizens than this smaller country?

The Bank of Finland publishes a monthly bulletin in good deal the same manner as do banks in the United States. This bulletin represents somewhat a test of the success of the Finnish plan for economics. Take what it says about the labor market. "The state of the labor market was good throughout the year. Owing to the lively activity in all spheres of trade there was a brisk demand for labor, and no cyclical unemployment oc-

curred during the year. On the contrary, there was a shortage of skilled labor in some branches. The labor peace was not disturbed by any grave disputes; the strike in April which affected about 3,500 metal workers, is the only one worth referring to. Wages which had fallen considerably during the depression, have been rising since 1932. Last year the rise appears to have been very great. Daily earnings reached a higher level than during the peak years before the depression. Real wages also rose appreciably in spite of the rise in prices."

This is surely a heartening report. Turning again to the bank Bulletin, see what the experts say about building operations: "We have to go back to the great building boom of 1926-29 to find higher building figures, the latter, however, being on a level that last last year's figures still fell short of."

In all of the bank's reportings, whether it be for agriculture, industry or housing, attention is paid to wages and invariably the statement is when prosperity is reported that wages were also on the increase. Here is what the Bulletin says about wages in the farm industry: "Wages also increased considerably, according to the index from 91 to 103 on an average for the whole year, and rose to 122 by the end of the year. In spite of this, farming was more profitable during the agricultural year 1936-1937 than in the preceding years according to preliminary estimates." We have but one fault to find with that analysis. The banking expert said "in spite of this." American labor unionists would say "because of this."

Modern nations are to be judged by the standard of life which they are able to create for their citizens. Standard of life involves something more than mere material benefits such as good houses, good income, good food. It involves also opportunity for recreation, freedom, the opportunity to take part in government and industrial citizenship. Finland along with other Scandinavian countries seems to have found the correct formula for creating a real standard of life for its citizens.

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Buttons, small 10k gold	.85	Pins, rolled gold	.60
Buttons, medium, 10k gold	1.00	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold	1.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75
Carbon for Receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50
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Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	3.75		
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LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM APRIL 11 TO

MAY 10, 1938

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O. 137171	138695	B-17 337033	337049	79 637414	637468	B-134 955521	955912	241 386902	386919
1 856241	856500	B-18 205606	206495	80 128381	128439	B-134 956871	957000	243 119271	119283
1 61963	62025	B-18 App341759	341775	80 277754	277756	135 216027	216044	245 421089	421093
1 222001	222335	B-18 779896	779909	B-82 48339		136 131251	131330	245 628821	629250
1 B 214501	214750	25 57005	57183	B-82 635017	635173	136 212712	212737	246 260599	260601
1 ApB251518	251542	26 69	71	B-82 795905	795917	136 622498	622500	246 612286	612301
1 B 254033	254100	26 46217	46478	B-82 968633	968650	136 838011	838080	247 400633	400637
1 287166	287199	26 757185	757190	B-83 210641	210750	137 244739	244743	253 374612	374628
1 App387968	388006	26 818793	818890	B-83 211327	211500	B-138 B 265808	265810	253 442738	442746
1 144948	144950	27 185783	185789	B-83 225751	225972	B-138 B 286201	286207	254 905375	905378
B-2 18661	18750	28 96251	96306	B-83 B 272636	272695	B-138 505420	505450	255 79351	79354
B-2 237001	237125	28 129487	129496	B-83 B 226501	227101	139 939613	939634	256 247673	247686
B-3 AJ 58945	59000	28 913016	913062	B-83 Bap272513	272515	143 8847	8849	257 266093	266123
B-3 AJ 59041	59200	29 235363	235379	B-83 B 301803	301823	143 820011	820060	259 465152	465154
B-3 AJ 59254	59400	32 814205	814244	B-83 B 381705	381750	B-145 29570	29746	259 598110	598137
B-3 AJ 59453	59600	33 247361	247362	B-83 385643	385692	B-145 148575		262 468931	468964
B-3 AJ 59664	59800	35 7635	7637	B-83 875607	875660	B-145 884953	885117	262 843938	844011
B-3 AJ 59808	60031	35 51367	51454	B-86 B 6838	6840	146 312040	312041	263 251020	251034
B-3 AJ 60201	60222	35 310578	310597	B-86 101545	101547	146 775866	775711	263 847124	847182
B-3 App 1460	1482	B-36 44226	44230	B-86 B 114996	115016	152 870844	870876	268 760608	760695
B-3 CJ 1346	1369	B-36 273964	273973	B-86 B 227444	227451	153 868183	868237	268 909305	
B-3 D 143	223	B-36 274016	274036	B-86 635191	635253	156 22535	22536	269 12038	12047
B-3 DJ 295	304	B-36 778970	779044	B-86 906080	906275	156 705104	705230	269 931577	931659
B-3 DApp 50	51	37 64507	64522	87 231088	231095	157 568088	568090	270 511187	511191
B-3 EJ 169	173	B-38 B 118402	118500	88 60046	60063	157 797120	797140	275 786383	786413
B-3 EJ 331	338	B-38 137698	137702	90 7101	7104	159 195535	195537	275 B 291947	291960
B-3 EJ 422	424	B-38 189169	189509	90 142501	142550	159 734892	734947	276 222888	222971
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B-929	B 234650		B-1041	B 216751	217500	1141	885995	886070	225896, 936, 226871,		132693, 133241, 433,		
B-929	756002		B-1041	B 374811	375000	1144	503979	503987	227015.		491, 611-620, 629-630,		
930	502092	502110	B-1041	B 402001	402569	1147	57079	57081	90-677881.		133631, 809-810, 825,		
932	792983	793003	B-1042	B 227925	227937	1147	880121	880180	98-633049.		832, 869, 940, 134031,		
934	793075	793079	B-1044	B 230483	230493	1151	656487	656497	B-110	B-208731, 216770,	072, 372027, 170, 300,		
B-935	296481	296488	B-1046	B 787340	787352	1154	4772	4775	217214.		399841.		
B-935	791705		1047	631753	631778	1154	664892	664924	117-516584, 587.		844	799576.	
B-936	B 236161	236169	B-1048	B 131728	131896	1156	571	581	125-269000, 996463, 911.		846	282902.	
B-936	499646	499668	B-1048	B 194744	194776				130-240052-053, 898051,		865	40902.	
937	68746	68768	R-1048	753960	754054				168-170.		868	B 198191.	
937	84071	84082	B-1049	B 135850	136089				131-2489, 2517, 2529-30.		876	781060.	
940	117531	117549	B-1050	B 189382	189529				136-131274, 212726, 622499.		B-907	B 258627.	
941	238820	238822	B-1051	B 174309	174463				139-257275.		B-926	B 264004.	
941	760845	760853	B-1052	B 32829	32885				B-145	884954.	930	502093.	
942	510071	510099	1054	234893	234897				177-839692.		948	901101, 104.	
948	562682		B-1055	B 103981	104210				B-180	790441.	B-949	5197262, 604.	
948	922501	922505	B-1058	B 216001	216117				193-17777.		965	764191.	
B-949	117078	117677	B-1058	B 230452	230502				B-196	54145.	980	261915.	
B-949	B 207144	207218	B-1058	B 262486	262500				B-202	275418, 439, 546,	987	73081, 086, 73137.	
953	328669		B-1060	B 3215	3335				548, 568, 976930,		B-1002	882017.	
956	14549	14554	B-1060	B 248241	248244				977057, 484267.		B-1031	185363-370.	
B-957	399001	399079	B-1067	B 177308	177392				205-991656.		B-1044	230486.	
958	242868	242871	B-1071	B 222001	222043				211-352374, 483.		B-1048	B 131879, 883,	
960	511538	511543	1072	224068					B-245	629060, 628290.	194730, 758, 754036.		
B-961	285001	285005	B-1074	B 235151	235200				263-847140, 251026, 028.		B-1058	B 230455.	
B-961	424067	424072	B-1074	B 236479	236506				277-42713, 42733.		B-1074	235120, 236483,	
B-961	770740	770760	B-1074	B 289501	289558				B-292	212668-670.	502, 289546, 552-553,		
962	B 283604	283612	B-1078	B 237909	237921				B-292	B-204146-150.	235060.		
962	768994	768997	B-1078	B 271031	271110				B-292	236028-030, 035-040.	B-1080	B 33312.	
963	162614		B-1080	B 5322					321-795044, 047.		B-1084	B 407339.	
963	314006	314019	R-1080	B 356594	356688				332-875467.		B-1095	680518.	
B-965	B 213751	213883	B-1082	B 252551					B-357	388534.	B-1097	280389.	
B-965	B 254362	254363	B-1082	B 907271	907280				372-831538, 542.		B-1130	62649.	
B-965	B 301493	301500	B-1083	B 125985	126000				391-530481.		1141	754274-275, 886024.	
B-965	429192		B-1083	B 221251	221331				394-225823.				
B-965	764175	764198	B-1084	B 407274	407396				400-684211, 217.				
968	232783	232791	B-1085	B 239935	239968				405-568952.				
969	B 312901	312937	B-1085	B 253254					B-412	B-231459, 414191,			
970	377607	377614	B-1088	B 417242	417385				199, 201, 231.				
972	492211	492219	B-1090	B 217526	217617				413-192051.				
B-973	B 283833	283840	1091	164708					B-446	123092, B-288306.			
B-973	769258	769274	1091	532305	532321				458-750184, 213.				
B-974	B 277250	277256	B-1092	ApB278756	278779				459-916355.				
B-974	B 277393	277445	B-1092	B 278893	278957				B-465	958989.			
B-974	412466	412470	B-1093	B 256253	256264				480-891756.				
B-974	792604	792608	1095	207475					488-125480-485, 957358.				
B-974	801384	801491	1095	680511	680582				497-798626.				
B-979	530185	530194	B-1097	ApB279689	279698				501-840255, 331, 374, 398,				
B-980	261914	261916	B-1097	B 280367	280452				541, 917209.				
B-980	257122	257123	B-1098	B 69852					509-669708.				
B-980	767171	767178	B-1098	B 382190	382611				520-786141-145.				
B-981	B 277840	277841	1099	767454	767463				522-503981.				
B-981	531698	531703	1101	8088	8100				539-651940.				
B-984	B 235685	235716	1101	17127	17130				550-530821-830, 836.				
B-987	B 73023	73153	1101	35438					B-554	AppB 261060.			
B-987	222751	222874	B-1102	801025	801065				B-554	264990.			
B-988	284421	284444	B-1104	B 68257					564-741341-350.				
B-989	B 285607	285621	B-1104	B 184181	184295				567-467973, 718021, 031,				
991	92854	92867	1105	178784	178796				172, 180.				
991	App302512	302514	B-1106	258180	258211				577-866437.				
B-992	B 263772	263798	B-1107	291713	291721				583-782531, 542, 556.				
B-994	B 63267	63308	1108	61527	61537				610-62378.				
995	797461	797504	B-1109	237771	237906				B-646	B 787618.			
996	793486	793500	B-1109	ApB259812	259813				648-14495, 727105, 107.				
997	260325	260340	B-1111	6219	6295				659-228192, 389307.				
B-999	B 292583	292598	B-1111	260263					674-144790.				
B-1000	B 71023	71024	B-1112	256528	256746				694-328470.				
B-1000	B 205823	205966	B-1115	B 296738	296749				B-711	App 5354, 392, 394.			
B-1001	B 261339	261341	B-1116	209308	209420				B-711	B 288541, 655, 704.			
B-1002	B 251791	251793	B-1116	261692	261695				B-711	B 569671, 682.			
B-1002	872951	882020	B-1117	B 289519	289521								
B-1006	B 357136	357247											

LABOR FRANCE IN THROES OF CHANGE

(Continued from page 289)

exchange. The small undertakings are not so completely covered, and our object is to apply the law to all occupations including commerce. There are penalties in all cases, increasing for a second offense if committed within 10 months of the first.

"The six months priority on re-engagement applies without restriction, and, here, too, penalties are provided for.

"The object of the bill on collective agreements is to extend the force of

agreements in all industries in all regions. If, in a certain city, there is one large employer who has signed the collective agreement and 10 small employers who have not, an order can be passed extending the force of the agreement to the 10 small factories. Then where the industry is not organized, the standard agreement comes into force, so that no worker remains without the protection of one agreement or the other, whether drafted by the authorities or the result of collective bargaining.

"As regards the sliding scale, it is not wages which vary. The wage itself is

laid down in the collective agreement, and only the increment payable by reason of the unstable conditions in which we live varies with prices; of course it may theoretically vary in either direction, but at present we are in a period of rising prices and the other alternative need not be contemplated.

"In the vote regarding the neutralization of factories, a simple majority is sufficient. Labor hopes this will be taken to mean 51 per cent of the votes cast and not 51 per cent of the persons entitled to vote."

PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID—NOT VOID

B-48—813192-193.

ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

A TRUE STORY FROM THE NEWS

Green Bay, Wis. (AP).—George J. Burke, telegraph lineman, who had not had a mishap in 20 years, ran his car onto a service station greasing hoist. Then he opened the car door to step out—and fell nine feet. Burke suffered a sprained back and bruises.

* * *

RICHMOND GHOST ROUTED

A "haunted room" in the Richmond, Va., Labor Temple, had the building's custodian ready to quit. He couldn't stand the moans and howls which he firmly believed were made by a ghost. It took Brother H. M. Monahan to figure out that coils and aluminum disks in the power meter were picking up police radio calls.

* * *

Who wants to suggest the remedy?

WANTED—A REMEDY

Now 40 men worked and made one week's pay, While a few idle had not made a day.
Now the same 40 worked extra and got double time,
While the same few idle had not made a dime.
The 40 made more money, I know,
But a few dollars to the idle would help them so.
And they still talk about the share-the-work plan,
While these 40 and more get all they can.
Tell me, Brother Electrical Worker,
Somewhere in our deck, is there a joker?

F. H. BYAM,
L. U. No. 66.

* * *

With greetings to L. U. No. B-28, Baltimore.

B-THREE

The prefix "B" appeals to me,
'Tis conceived by competent mind;
Besides, the "B" rhymes with Local Three,
And makes it more dignified 'n' refined!

A' B'it O' Luck—
ABE GLICK,
L. U. B-Three, New York City.

* * *

NOT CUSTOMARY IN IRELAND

Bridget, fresh from the Ould Sod, was engaged as a housemaid by a lady whose husband ran a general store in the country.

One day the mistress was away and important business necessitated the absence of the proprietor for a short time.

Much against her will Bridget was left in charge of the store.

The first customer was a farmer, who said: "I want some shorts fer me cows!"

Bridget giggled and said:

"Shorts fer the cow! Sure ye're afther makin' fun av a green, Irish lassie. I s'pose the next thing ye'll be afther askin' fer is brassieres fer the pigs."

"SHAPPIE."

THANKS

My belt hangs idle,
Covered with dust;
Both of my hooks
Are showing rust.

Two long years
I've lain in bed;
Many the books
I have read.

Our own good JOURNAL
Is far the best;
For fun and fact
It leads the rest.

So thanks again
For this greatest of books;
It keeps me in touch
With the boys in the "hooks."

LINEMAN LENNIE,
L. U. No. B-702.

* * *

Here's the first ballad of radio manufacture, and we think he's done right well, but a few parts might be missing in the assembly line.

DON'T DROP YOUR SOLDERING IRONS!

With a hearty breakfast of coffee and buns,
Our working day begins.
In the chassis room each Brother
Grabs one odd piece after another.
To the punch press with it. Then, sir!
A large hole here for a condenser,
A small one there for a wire;
A double row here for a bracket,
And with all this racket
You wouldn't hear if someone yelled "Fire!"

From then on to the assembler.
This man is fast, indeed, a scrambler.
A socket here for a tube, you see!
And every part just where it should be;
A turn with the spin, tight!
Sometimes a knuckle will bite.
Put a six-thirty-two screw here,
An eight-thirty-two there,
After this comes a decorating in codes;
To the wireman it then goes.

In uneven and irregular rows,
With colored wires the wireman sews
What looks like an oriental rug,
He weaves with wires and lugs.
Then to the inspector it goes.
He adds to your troubles and woes.
The tubers come right after that,
They plug them in with a splat.

The tester then is robbed of his joys,
He sometimes longs to leer at the boys,
When turning the controls he hears no song—
Turns the d—thing over to see what's wrong.
A poke with the ice pick,
Perhaps there'll be a click?
Then he'll holler, "Hey, Dick!
These new controls make me sick!"
I'll end here, boys, there's the ring.
It's the bell to start work, darned thing.

PAUL KALENCIK,
L. U. No. B-1010.

Now come the days of vacations, of fishing, touring and camping—and an appropriate bit of advice from a Brother, based on his vacation in Maine last year!

THE WARY CAN OPENER

Sunny days and starry nights,
Vacation land with mosquito bites.
Mountain climbing
Herewith rhyming;
Taking pictures of a deer,
Tame enough to come quite near.
And the furry bruno bear,
He has a tendency to scare
City folks ascending Mt. Katahdin,
Who camp and dine from cans of tin;
Observing the beautiful scenery,
Digesting fodder from a canning beanery.
To one and all, the important utensil,
Idly hanging on a hook or lying on a sill,
Is the can opener.

Do not depend, when in Maine,
Too much on fish and wild game.
My advice to every man:
Don't forget, opener of fodder can!
If by rod and reel can't catch a fish,
There's the fish in cans to relish.

WILLIAM E. HANSON,
L. U. No. 103, Boston, Mass.

* * *

CUTTING 'EM HOT

Boots Robbnet told me this story today.
Maybe you think it is good. Two linemen
were walking down the street and passed a
very good looking girl. One nudged the other
and said, "Look who is here." He looked over
at her and said, "Hi, Toots!" And Number
One says, "You never even drew an arc."

CHARLES MAUNSELL,
L. U. No. 429.

* * *

Well, Steve, you asked for it.

NIZE PIPPLE

Folks in glass houses never should throw
stones.
Some buzzards roost in your own family
tree.
For instance, there's your uncle, Jasper Jones,
Hanged in Montana, back in '93,
For stealing sheep. And there's your cousin,
Jim,
Through passing phoney checks he met his
doom.
And now the short-haired paleness bothers
him,
Which comes from living in a concrete
room.
We signed a bond for your own brother,
Sam—
One hundred smackers laid right on the
line,
And then the scoundrel took it on the lam,
And we're behind the eight-ball—ain't that
fine?

I think in future we had better leave
Our families in peace—Ja get me, Steve?

SLEEPY STEVE'S MISSUS.

THE incoming industrial order is designed to correct the shortcomings of the old. The duties and powers of the incoming directorate will accordingly converge on those points in the administration of industry where the old order has most signally fallen short; that is to say, on the due allocation of resources and a consequent full and reasonably proportioned employment of the available equipment and manpower; on the avoidance of waste and duplication of work; and on an equitable and sufficient supply of goods and services to consumers.

—THORSTEIN VEBLEN.
